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M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

A DAY OF WORK IN THE HOUSE.

PASSAGE OF IMPORTANT BILLS.

Repeal of the Braddock Local Option Law.

NECESSARY EXPENSES OF NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS.

PROTECTION OF LEGISLATORS FROM CORRUPTIONISTS.

Exemption of Certain Public Property from Taxation.

INSPECTORS OF OIL AND GAUGERS OF OIL.

Failure of Bill to Provide for Insane Criminals.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, April 14, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. Graham introduced an act requiring the admission of children over six years of age into the common schools without regard to color.

The act to provide for insane persons charged with crime failed.

Mr. Rutan introduced an act authorizing the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth to administer oaths.

A number of Notaries Public were sent in, among them H. Houseman and W. A. Herring, of Pittsburgh, and W. M. Brown, of New Castle.

HOUSE.

The House resumed consideration of bills on third reading and passed the following finally: An act regulating the tax on the franchises of mining corporations; act relating to affidavits of defense; act empowering courts to vacate roads laid out thirty years and not opened; act relating to estates of decedents; act relative to burial grounds in incorporated boroughs; act providing for the construction of sewers by and in incorporated boroughs; act to repeal the act to prohibit the issuing of licenses in the borough of Braddock, in the county of Allegheny, approved the 9th of April, 1870.

Mr. Wainwright stated that he only desired to have the law uniform and to extend the Local Option now all over the county. In the district wherein the first prohibitory law was in force, whilst the district and those surrounding it had voted at the last election in favor of licenses, yet this prohibitory law defeated the advantages claimed for the Local Option. The House passed the bill by a vote of 68 to 16. The nays were Messrs. Amerman, of Montour; Allison, of Washington; Jones, of Potter; Jones, of Susquehanna; McKee, of Butler; Morgan, of Lawrence; Myers, of Bradford; Oliver, of Erie; Ramey, of Indiana; Thompson, of Armstrong; Stranahan, of Mercer; Webb, of Bradford; Wolfe, of Union, and Christy, Newmyer and Young, of Allegheny.

An act to compel the attendance of children at school was supported by Messrs. Oliver, of Erie, and Campbell, of Butler, and opposed by Mr. Ramey, of Indiana, and others. The bill fell.

The act establishing an additional Normal School for training teachers for colored schools, was also lost.

Mr. Hays, of Allegheny, supported, in a lengthy speech at the afternoon session, the act defining the necessary expenses incident to the nomination and election of all State and county officers, called up by Mr. Newmyer. It allows, first, for printing and traveling; second, for the dissemination of information to the public; third, for political meetings, demonstrations and conventions, and limits a fine of one thousand dollars and one year's imprisonment for the violation of its provisions. The bill passed—67 to 15.

The same gentleman called up the Senate bill to prevent corrupt and improper attempts to influence legislators and public officers, and had the House bill substituted for it, and the bill passed finally.

Mr. Christy called up on first reading the bill exempting all churches, meeting houses, five acre burial grounds, school houses, court houses and jails from all and every county, city, bounty, road, school and poor tax. Agreed to.

Mr. McCreery, of Venango, called up and had passed, on second reading, the act authorizing Courts of Common Pleas to appoint inspectors of spirits and gaugers of oil.

Mr. Oliver, of Crawford, moved and carried a reconsideration of the Normal School bill. It was amended and laid over.

The act requiring foreign corporations to have a known place of business, passed second reading.

At five o'clock, after a hard day's work, the House adjourned.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 13, 1874.

The attempt to make capital out of the passage of the bill to regulate the pay of the members and officers of future Legislatures, and fixing the number of officers, is one of the saltriest and basest yet made. The act of 1873, which was drafted in the interest of economy, and which cut down the number of officers to nearly all the officers, authorized the election and appointment of seventy-four officers for both Houses, and twenty pages, at a total cost to the State of $64,150. The act just passed authorizes for future Legislatures, the election and appointment of sixty-six officers, only eight less than previously, and twenty-five pages, at a total cost of $54,000, economy or change, or $10,000 per year *less* than heretofore. The only salaries increased are those of assistant clerks, $300 each. All the rest are either reduced in number or cut down in amount.

It is to be remembered that the next Legislature will consist of 33 Senators, instead of 33, as at present, and that the number of officers provided for them is much less. The number of pages, to wait on the increased number of members, is absolutely necessary; and I am satisfied that the next Legislature will find itself short of the officers necessary to do its work. This Legislature has gone to the extreme in reducing the number and pay of officers, and merits praise instead of blame for what it has done.

But the meanest of all the dirty tricks growing out of a merely nominal opposition to this bill on the part of the telegraphic reporter for the Pittsburgh press is his effort to make it appear that Newmyer and Hays *resigned* in the final vote upon it. Both of them voted *no*, plainly and distinctly, and the effort to misrepresent them is a simple piece of petty vengeance on the part of the reporter to punish them for voting against an amendment, in which he was interested, to the bill to regulate the issuing of warrants for vacant lands.

The reporter, as is well known, is an applicant for the issue of a patent, by the land office, for the new land discovery of Point by the city of Pittsburgh. The bill referred to, to regulate the issuing of said patents, was interpreted by him as being inimical to his claim, and an amendment was offered in the House to cover it so as to save from rejection. Mr. Newmyer and Mr. Christy voted *against* that amendment, and it failed, much to the indignation of the reporter, and hence his hostility to those gentlemen. If they had voted for his amendment, they would have thereby conceded all possible offenses, past or future; but having done otherwise, they must expect to be victimized by him whenever he gets, or can make, a chance. The milk in this cocoanut is his accounted for.

Messrs. Newmyer and Christy are both bold, outspoken and faithful men. There is no such thing as "dodge" about them. They are the very last men in the House to whom such a charge can fairly be laid. Their openness and candor are so pronounced and decided that this attempt to misrepresent them is regarded, here, as supremely ridiculous; and if it were not malicious, as well, it would deserve no notice whatever.

The Attorney General has given a written opinion to the Governor to the effect that, under the new Constitution, all laws for the inspection of "merchandise, manufactures and commodities" are void. This carries with it all offices for the inspection of Flour, Oil, Whisky, Leather, &c.; but does *not*, in the opinion of the Attorney General, affect the office of Sealer of Weights and Measures, or that for the inspection of Coal. These are held to be mere police arrangements for the safety of the public, and not an inspection of any merchandise, manufacture or commodity. The inspections intended to be abolished by the Constitution are those only which, under existing laws, are required as preliminary to the sale of any "merchandise, manufacture or commodity." It is, however, in the capacity of the Legislature to transfer the appointment of these vacated inspectorships from the governor to some county or city authority. The Constitution prohibits their continuance as *state* offices, but permits the Legislature to continue them as city or county offices.

Both Houses met this afternoon according to adjournment. In the Senate, all the bills heretofore reported and not otherwise acted on, were taken up and passed first reading, except one seven, two of which were duplicates of bills otherwise disposed of, and the other five could find no paternity. The Senate thus has all its business before it for final action, and in close its calendar this week, if it chooses.

A very large portion of the bills now before it will be acted on finally on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The House took up Senate bill No. 44, relative to the formation of corporations, read it through a third time, and passed it finally, as previously amended. The Senate will hardly concur in the amendments, as they stand; but a Committee of Conference will settle the differences, and the bill will go to the Governor this week in some satisfactory shape.

The satisfactory shape in which the legislation of the session is now placed, renders an early adjournment not only possible, but so desirable and so easy that there will be no excuse for prolonging it beyond May 7. There are no bills of any importance now coming in; and all the bills now pending can be disposed of beyond question, in the ensuing three weeks. There can be no excuse for holding on, any longer, for any business that is likely yet to come.

SPECIAL.

THE Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in the market. Every dealer should keep it.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee of Conference, reported back the bill to provide for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, with a recommendation that the House substitute for the bill be adopted, with certain amendments. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the Civil Rights bill introduced on the first day of the session, by the late Senator Sumner, with amendment, and a recommendation of the majority of the committee that it be passed as amended. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. WINDOM called up the bill to enable the Mennonites of Russia to effect a permanent settlement on public lands of the United States. In advocating the passage of the bill, Mr. Windom spoke of the Mennonites as being an industrious and energetic class of people, and said that to secure their settlement in this country it was necessary to have liberal legislation. The Canadian government had offered great inducements to have them settle at Manitoba, but they preferred to come to this country. It was not their intention to come here in a body and take possession of large tracts of public land. Their occupations were different, and they would distribute themselves throughout the Western country. Pending discussion the morning hour expired and the bill went over.

Mr. CARPENTER moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to provide for a new election in Louisiana.

Mr. SHERMAN said he hoped the bill would not be taken up. He did not desire to prevent any Senator from making a speech on the subject, and at the proper time he would move to lay it on the table.

Mr. CARPENTER said that so far as he was concerned he meant business, and wanted the Senate either to pass the bill or kill it. He did not bring it here for a football, that speeches might be made, but for action. The bill was then taken up.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN made a legal argument as to the powers of the President, under the Constitution, and contended that the appeal made to him to interfere in Louisiana was one which he was compelled to heed, being sworn to execute the laws. The procedure contemplated here was without precedent in the history of the general government, and if the Federal government, in the exercise of arbitrary power, was to set aside State Legislatures and State governments, then there would be an end to all States rights. Congress had better far let the State suffer for its own misdeeds—even the innocent suffer with the guilty. The Federal government had guaranteed to Louisiana governments when its troops were sent there. If there had been fraud in the election and usurpations of office, the cases could be found in the courts of the United States. If Congress should interfere now, it should be to instruct McEnery rather than order a new election, as the Senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter) admitted that he (McEnery) had 9,000 majority of the votes cast. If there had been fraud on his side, it made no difference, as he had a *prima facie* claim to the office and it was for the courts to put him out afterwards, upon being advised that frauds had been perpetrated. He did not want to be understood as entertaining the opinion that McEnery should be permanently seated—he only wished to say. Under Kellogg, the people of the State have order. He is Governor in accordance with the will of the people, having had a majority of the legal votes cast. In conclusion, he argued that there could be no possible purpose in Congress ordering a new election. As to the Legislature of the State he could say nothing, as an election would soon be held in harmony with all the laws of the State.

Mr. MORTON, being entitled to the floor yielded to Mr. Morton for a motion for an Executive session.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill to regulate bids for goods, supplies and transportation on account of the Indian service. He said the bill had been prepared by the Secretary of the Interior and heartily approved by the Committee on Indian Affairs. Placed on the calendar.

The motion of Mr. Morton was adopted, and the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. WOODFORD, from the Committee on Civil Service Reform, reported a bill to provide for a commission to examine candidates for civil service. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. KELLOGG, from the same committee, reported a bill for the reorganization of the Treasury Department. The bill was referred, was had, and the bill made the special order for the 28th of April. The bill abolishes the office of Appraiser of Imported Merchandise at Providence, Portland, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Memphis, Evansville, Louisville, Norfolk, Mobile, Toledo and Pittsburgh, and provides that there shall be only one Appraiser of Imported Merchandise at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston and Savannah.

Mr. KELLEY, intimating that the Committee on Ways and Means had been at work upon the same class of business, which really belonged to his committee, said, if it will not object to this ambitious young Committee on Civil Service Reform doing a small work in which he wished to have some notice of what it was doing.

Mr. KELLOGG defended the action of the Committee on Civil Service Reform, and said that Mr. Dawes, in the latter part of some months ago, had called attention to the necessity for this reform. The gentleman [Dawes] had been always a stanch speak in favor of general reform, but never tried to bring it home to special cases. That was what the Committee on Civil Service Reform was seeking to do now.

After an animated colloquy between Messrs. Kellogg, Dawes, Conger, Evans, Byers and Scofield, the latter moved to strike out Philadelphia from the list of those ports to be confined to one Appraiser.

Mr. EAMES moved to strike out Providence from the list of ports where the office of Appraiser was to be abolished.

Mr. PLATT moved to strike out Norfolk.

Mr. PARSONS moved to strike out Cleveland.

All these amendments were rejected, except in the case of Philadelphia, as to which it was explained by Mr. Kellogg that the bill would not interfere with the general Appraiser there, who would still have supervision over the line. Under that explanation, the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. PARSONS then moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived. The bill was then passed.

Mr. CREAMER introduced a joint resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the selection of United States Senators by the people of the respective States. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The House then took up the Currency bill, and Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, withdrew his motion to substitute the Senate bill for the House bill, giving as his reason, that he had been assured by the Chairman of the Banking Committee that, after this bill had passed, he would move to go to the speaker's table and take up and pass the Senate bill.

Mr. MAYNARD, Chairman of the Banking Committee, stated that it was understood that when the pending bill was disposed of, to move to go to the Speaker's table and take up and pass the Senate bill, and on that he should move the previous question.

Several amendments were offered, and then Mr. MAYNARD moved the previous question on the bill and amendments.

The previous question was seconded—114 to 88—and the main question ordered. The first vote was on the amendment proposed, offered by Mr. E. R. Hoar: That from and after the 4th of July, 1874, nothing but gold and silver coin of the United States shall be a legal tender for the payment of any debts thereafter contracted. That from and after the 4th of July, 1875, every holder of United States notes, shall have the right to present the same to the Treasurer of the United States in sums of one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, for bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per centum a year, payable semi-annually, which bonds shall be redeemed after ten years from their date at the pleasure of the United States, and payable at thirty years from that date, principal and interest in gold; and the notes so exchanged shall be canceled and destroyed and not reissued, and no new notes shall be issued in lieu thereof. The amendment was rejected—yeas 70, nays 137.

The next vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Foster, of Ohio, providing that whenever the national bank notes in circulation shall exceed $400,000,000, legal tender notes shall be redeemed and canceled to the extent of 25 per cent. of such excess, until the outstanding and unpaid legal tender notes shall be reduced to three hundred millions. The amendment was rejected—yeas 106, nays 132.

The question then recurred on the bill reported by the committee. It was ordered to be engrossed and to be read a third time, which cut out the yeas and nays.

The House proceeded to vote on its passage. The bill was passed—yeas 128, nays 116.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, then moved to proceed to business on the Speaker's table. Carried.

The first business on the table was a veto of a private bill. The veto was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Various other bills and Executive communications were taken up and referred.

Finally, the Senate bill to amend the National Currency act and establish free banking was reached.

After several points of order had been made and overruled, Mr. MAYNARD moved the previous question on the passage of the Senate bill, and it was seconded—121 to 59. The bill was then passed—yeas 146, nays 102.

The status of the whole question now is, that while the House bill has to await the action of the Senate, which may or may not be favorable, or may be delayed indefinitely, the Senate bill goes directly to the President for his signature.

Adjourned.

FIRE RECORD.

Sioux City—$35,000.

SIOUX CITY, IA., April 14.—A fire broke out about ten o'clock last night in a row of two-story wooden buildings, corner of Fourth avenue and Douglass street. Under the pressure of a high wind, it burned everything between the First National bank and the Academy of Music. The loss aggregates $35,000; the insurance about $15,000, in the Home of Columbus, Atlantic and Pacific, State Insurance Company of Iowa, Clay of Kentucky, St. Joe Fire and Marine, Amazon of Cincinnati, and New Orleans Mutual.

Detroit—$47,000.

DETROIT, April 14.—The Detroit Burial Case Company's building, corner of Third avenue and Congress street, was destroyed by fire this evening. The strong gale blew large cinders several blocks. A row of wooden buildings four blocks from the first fire caught fire and was soon burned to the ground. This second fire was held in check by half of the fire department, while the fire on roofs and sheds elsewhere was put out by the vast crowd of people. Great excitement prevailed and fears were at one time entertained of a very disastrous conflagration. The loss on the Burial Case Company's building is $50,000; insurance $20,000. The other losses, including the dwellings which were crushed by falling walls, will probably be about $20,000 more.

CASUALTIES.

Violent Death of a Lady.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SEYMOUR, IND., April 14, 1874.

MRS. Whitsett, a widow living in the northwest part of this county, was instantly killed yesterday by a tree in a clearing, where she was working, blowing down upon her and crushing her into the earth.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

CAUCUS OF DEMOCRATIC SENATORS.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN ON THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

Scott's Amendment to the Finance Bill.

PASSAGE OF HOUSE AND SENATE CURRENCY BILLS.

The Latter Awaits the President's Signature.

WHAT IS NOW PROPOSED IN THE SENATE.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON SWORN IN.

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1874.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic Senators held a caucus, after the adjournment of the Senate to-day, on the Louisiana matter. It was agreed to support the substitute offered yesterday by Mr. Bayard, which requests the President to notify the people of Louisiana, by proclamation, that the Federal government will not interfere to prevent McEnery and Penn from assuming the duties of the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor. It was also determined to vote against the motion which will be made to lay the Carpenter bill on the table. As to the Carpenter bill itself, there was no decision arrived at. Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, Mr. Thurman and others were opposed to sanctioning the principles of Federal interference involved in the bill, while Gordon and General Rev. Jr. Bayard thought it best, under all the circumstances, to vote for the bill.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, April 14.—The steamers Celtic and City of Brussels, from New York, and the Circassian, from Portland, arrived out.

BREST, April 14.—Steamship Amerique, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 14.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; for account, 92⅝@92¾. 5-20's, 1865, 105@106; 1867, 108@108¼; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 104¾. New York Central, 97½@98; Erie, 18@18½; Illinois Central, 115@115½.

PARIS, April 14.—Rentes, 59 francs 65 centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 14.—United States 5-20's of 1862, 98¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 14.—Cotton firmer; middling upland 8⅝@8¾d.; Orleans 8¾@8⅞d.; sales 15,000 bales; American 9,200, speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat, 12s 6d@12s 9d; club 12s 3d @12s 6d; red winter 12s 4d@12s 8d. Corn, 33s@33s 6d. Lard, 45s 3d.

ANTWERP, April 14.—Refined petroleum, 32 francs.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Driven to Suicide by Slander.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., April 14, 1874.

Miss Martha Sagle, residing in Newton township, this county, committed suicide by taking poison last night. It is supposed that she was moved to commit the act by slanderous reports in circulation against her.

Suicide of a Very Aged Shoemaker.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MILLERSBURG, O., April 14, 1874.

An old man, by the name of Matthew McDowell, hung himself in his shoeshop, several miles from Millersburg, on the 13th inst. The cause was old age, combined and imaginary trouble. He was nearly a centenarian.

Prominent Louisville Lawyer Shot.

LOUISVILLE, April 14.—About eleven o'clock this morning F. R. Abbott, a prominent lawyer of this city, was shot and, it is supposed, mortally wounded, by Jno. R. Green, a member of the firm of Morton, Galt & Co., bankers. A case had just been argued in court, in which both parties were engaged, and coming out of the court house some words passed between them, when Green struck Abbott a bott struck Green with a cane. Green drew a pistol and fired three times, the shots taking effect in Abbott's right side, in the shoulder of the breast and through the shoulder, ranging obliquely inward. It is variously stated who struck the first blow. Green was arrested and his pistol, a 32, taken from him. Abbott was taken home and is now lying in a very critical condition. The affair created a profound sensation in the community. Both parties are widely known and respected.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamer Tartar, of Australia, thirty days from Sidney, has arrived at San Francisco.

James Bogardus, the American scientist and inventor, died in New York on Monday, aged seventy-four.

The St. Louis Board of Trade recommends the establishment in that city of a shipyard for the building of iron steamers and barges.

Hon. B. R. Elliot, of South Carolina, delivered an eulogy on Charles Sumner in Faneuil Hall, Boston, yesterday, before an immense audience, composed largely of colored people.

The libel suit of Wm. H. Bush, a Chicago lawyer, against the Chicago *Times*, has terminated in favor of the plaintiff, who takes judgment for $10,000. The *Times* called Bush a "shyster."

In the Ohio House, yesterday, the bill to repeal that clause of the municipal code which gives Councils power to pass prohibitory ordinances, was read a third time. The House adjourned before a final vote.

The annual meeting of the Industrial Congress of the United States was held in Rochester yesterday. Nearly every State in the Union, and nearly every organized body of workingmen in the country, were represented.

The United States storeship Guard, from the Mediterranean, with American goods returned from the Vienna Exposition, arrived at New York yesterday. The Elysia, from Glasgow, and Baltic and Parthia, from Liverpool, also arrived.

Probabilities to-day: For the Northwest and Upper Lake region, north to west winds, falling temperature, and clear or partly cloudy weather, which conditions will extend over the Lower Lake region, the lower Ohio Valley and Missouri.

The libel suit of Stimson Hutchins, editor of the St. Louis *Dispatch*, against the St. Louis *Times* Company, has resulted in a judgment in favor of the plaintiff of $5,000 and costs. Mr. Hutchins has released the defendants from the payment of all but the costs.

Bishop Hare, chairman of the Commission sent to the Red Cloud and Whetstone agencies, telegraphs to Secretary Delano that the dispatches heretofore sent to the press are entirely unreliable. The commission found and left the Indians quiet. There is no reason to apprehend war.

Captain Lewarie, of the steamer Europe, submitted to the French Consul at New York, yesterday, a formal protest in regard to the part played by the officers of the Gree ce in the late disaster. The protest is to be forwarded to the maritime authorities of France. Some serious trouble is likely to arise in connection with the loss of this steamship.

A meeting was held in Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, last evening, of persons opposed to inflation. About six hundred persons were present. Speeches were made by Judge Stallo, Hon. George C. Pugh, C. W. Rowland, Richard Smith and Theodore Cook. A speech by Murat Halstead was read by the Secretary. Senator Thurman and Judge Headley sent letters. Strong resolutions were adopted.

The twenty-fouth ballot for Senator from Massachusetts resulted as follows: Whole number of votes, 266; necessary for a choice, 134. Dawes, 83; Hoar, 57; Curtis, 70; Adams, 17; Banks, 9; Washburne, 8; Bullock, 5; Sanford, 4; Learned, 4; Pierce, 2; Pitman, 2; Geo. D. Robinson, Ensign H. I. Kellogg, Julius H. Seelye, Whittier and Charles Hale, 1 each. On the twenty-fifth ballot, Dawes had 76, Hoar 38, Curtis 69; on the twenty-sixth, Dawes 73, Hoar 36, Curtis 67; on the twenty-seventh, Dawes 71, Hoar 37, Curtis 68; on the twenty-eighth, Dawes 69, Hoar 34, Curtis 62, Adams 37.

Tennessee has instituted a new and disgusting feature in the execution of murderers. A man who was hanged there the other day was allowed a quart of whisky per day for the preceding two weeks.

Smith county, Tennessee, has voted against free schools. The people are "dead sot" against "Radicalism."

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Central Board—Monthly Reports—Division of School Districts Proposed—The Death of Colonel Phillips.

Mr. Barker presented a communication from citizens of the Twenty-ninth ward, setting forth that the ward would be greatly benefited by creating a separate school district, it being now consolidated with the Twenty-eighth ward. The matter was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Barker, Wilson and Aughenbaugh, to report at next meeting.

GENERAL ATTENDANCE.

The report of the City Superintendent for the month of March was read and accepted. He reports the following:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Teachers employed	55	324	379
Enrolment of pupils	7,778	7,564	15,342
Average attendance	6,204	6,175	12,967

Number of new pupils admitted.....472
Number of corporal punishments.....252

The Mechanical Evening School will close the regular term of 65 nights, for which it was opened, on Thursday of next week. The enrolment for the whole term was 157, and the average attendance 76. The pupils were first taught the use of materials and tools and then they are taught the principles upon which the free hand, mechanical, geometrical and architectural drawing are based. The cost of tuition for each pupil, as per average attendance, was but three and one-half cents per evening.

The Secretary reported that since last meeting warrants had been drawn to the amount of $26,321 02. Report accepted.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The report of the Principal of the High School was read and accepted. He reports for the month of March the attendance as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Academic department	112	96	208
Normal department	...	63	63
Commercial dep't.	81	...	81
Grand total			352

There are 27 now resident pupils in the school. Four new scholars were admitted during the month.

Mr. Rankin, from the Finance Committee, reported as follows, which was accepted:

Balance on hand March 10th, 1874	$33,291 70
Receipts since that date	9,241 55
Total	$43,032 25
Expenditures	25,740 65
Balance	$17,292 60

The committee on rules and regulations reported a resolution requiring all bills to be passed upon and reported collectively by the proper committee before a warrant shall be drawn. Adopted.

The Committee on Teachers and Salaries reported negatively the application of the Grant school district for an additional teacher, the number of pupils not requiring it. Accepted.

MUSIC.

Mr. Craig, from the Music Committee, reported in the matter of complaints from Peebles district, as to the irregular attention of their schools to musical exercises, that the complaints well grounded, and they propose a resolution instructing that the teacher be paid only for time employed. The report was accepted and the resolution was adopted.

THE SEPARATE COLORED SCHOOL.

Mr. Barker called up the matter of the abolition of the Miller street (colored) school, and stated that he understood that nearly one-year ago the Legislative Committee had been appointed to procure the passage of an act of Assembly repealing the act requiring the provision of separate schools for colored children.

Mr. Harper stated that he did not understand that such action was taken.

On motion of Mr. Arthurs a resolution to the purport given, was then adopted, almost unanimously.

Mr. Harper presented the form of a proposed act which was approved.

Mr. Estep, from the Morse district, asked that more time for teaching be allowed. Referred to the Music Committee.

At the request of Mr. Devore, member from the Thirty-seventh ward, that district was named Wilkins.

Mr. Craig stated that at a meeting of citizens of the Thirteenth ward, held recently, the Board was requested to divide the Oakland sub-district into two sub-districts. The motion was made that the matter be referred to a special committee.

The motion was adopted, and Messrs. McCune, Harper and Craig were appointed the committee.

A number of bills were passed upon.

Mr. Fleming, upon the call for a report from the Committee on Text Books, offered a resolution providing that the secretaries of subdistrict boards shall report the absences of teachers.

Laid on the table.

THE DEATH OF COL. PHILLIPS.

Mr. Harper offered the following, which was unanimously passed by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, The members of the Central Board of Education have, in common with the people of this community, lost with profound sadness the announcement of the death of Col. William Phillips, who during the whole of a pre-eminently useful life was distinguished for his perseverance, activity and success in business, for his progressive public spirit in promoting and advancing the varied interests of this community, his fidelity and devotion to duty as an officer of this city, his large heartedness and benevolence as a man, and his gallantry as a soldier, ever ready in helping and encouraging young men;

AND WHEREAS, The example of such a life is worthy of imitation and should be held in warm appreciation and remembrance; therefore,

Resolved, That whilst bowing to the dispensation of the Sovereign Ruler of the world, we mingle our sorrows with that which affects the community over this sad event.

Resolved, That as a token of our profound respect for the memory of our deceased fellow-citizen, these resolutions be spread at length on the minutes, and we do now adjourn.

PITTSBURGH, April 14, 1874.

Samuel McMasters, Esq., Alderman:

Having seen proper to furnish both for me and for publication, a written opinion in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Ross et al., in which I am to take counsel fee, and knowing by inuendo upon my cause in pressing the case, I desire to correct some of your mis-statements of facts, if I cannot correct your astounding misapprehension of the words of the lyrics know that pecuniary reparation cannot undo such a crime. If the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company had not been amply responsible, the city would have lost every bond which Ross had issued, and all the rest.

As to the statements contained in the latter part of your sentence, I reply, first, that it was entirely proper and competent for me to act without the intervention of the city in any way.

But you seem to have forgotten what everybody else knows, and that is, the resolution which was offered by Major Negley, and passed by an almost unanimous vote of the Finance Committee, and which is as follows:

WHEREAS, Councils on the 24th of November, 1873, refused to take any action in the question of the manner of sale of water extension loan bonds, and the disposition made of the moneys received from the proceeds of said sold bonds, and that the said committee be directed to report to Councils such action as may be necessary to protect the interests of the city.

Therefore, be it resolved,

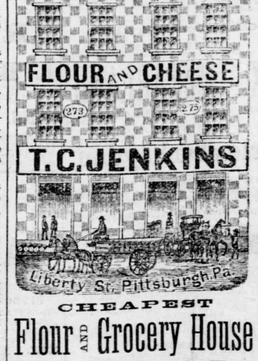
That the City Attorney be directed and empowered to forthwith proceed and prosecute any city officer, bank director, manager or any other person who may have been *participes criminis* in the illegal use of the city's moneys or water extension loan bonds, of such crime or crimes as they may have been guilty of, or by investigation hereafter may appear to be guilty of, whether of embezzlement, larceny or any conspiracy or other crimes.

It was in pursuance of this resolution that the City Solicitor and myself caused the information to be made before you, and we spent time and money to secure the attendance of witnesses from a distance, in order to accomplish the result as to the conclusion you have arrived at, you will learn, if I live, how entirely absurd it is. Respectfully,

THOMAS M. BAYNE,
District Attorney.

Temperance Choral Club.

We are pleased to inform the public that our Catholic temperance brethren are working in the same spirit as our crusading sisters, in showing the evil and misery caused by the sale of intoxicating liquor. The Choral Club in connection with the "Total Abstinence Society" have prepared a moral musical drama, entitled "The Tipplers." It will be supported by a powerful cast of performers, consisting of ladies, gentlemen and children. The club has spared no expense in preparing this timely drama, so that we may look for a treat equal to anything ever put upon the stage of the beautiful Library Hall. The entertainment will be given on Wednesday evening, April 22d.



CHEAPEST

Flour AND Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

The Great White River Flour.

Jenkins's Snow Flake and Golden Fleece.
Complete Line Groceries.
Cleveland and Louisville Lime.
Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Tobaccos, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c.
☞ No Charge for Drayage.
☞ No Retail House connected with this establishment.

Boots and Shoes.

GILL & BRO

WHOLESALE HOUSE,

253 Liberty Street.

LARGE SPRING STOCK

Women's, Misses', Children's,
Men's Boys' and Youths'

Brogans, Balmorals and Gaiters.

Special Attention to Our City Made Goods.

Duquesne Brass Works and Foundry

S. CADMAN & SON,

Brass Founders and Manufacturers, and Steam Pipe Fitters.

AGENTS FOR COPE & MAXWELL'S PUMPING MACHINERY AND BOILER FEEDERS.

☞ SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

CORNER DUQUESNE WAY AND SIXTH ST.

PRESBYTERY MEETINGS.

United Presbyterian Church.

The Allegheny Presbytery of the United Presbyterian church convened at the Third U. P. church, Ridge avenue, Allegheny at half-past seven o'clock last evening, and was constituted by the Moderator, Rev. J. W. Bain.

Rev. D. Gordon, D. D., of the Monmouth, Ill., was presented by the Tallycrew congregation, as was also a paper on the subject of grievances on the part of a number of members of the Central church Allegheny. Considerable discussion was evoked by the presentation of this paper, but on motion it was finally received and was pending action at the time of closing our report.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Pittsburgh Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church met in the Central Reformed Presbyterian church, Sandusky street, Allegheny, last evening, at half past seven o'clock. The Presbyterial sermon was preached by Rev. R. J. George, of Canfield, Ohio, the Presbytery was constituted with prayer by Rev. J. Crozier, the clerk. The ministerial members present this evening was occupied with hearing sermons of trial for license from Messrs. Allen, Crozier, and Gault, students of the fourth year in the Theological Seminary, who are to be licensed at this meeting. Presbytery meets this morning.

Use Dooley's Yeast Powder

if you relish light, sweet and wholesome Biscuits, Rolls, Pastry, &c. Your grocer sells it.

Dealers Beware

of brands of flour represented by traveling men as being the same as my *Great White River*, which I will furnish to jobbers or orders amount to a dealer's profit. J. C. Jenkins.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent. on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that the first Western Gun Store have been Removed to 285 Liberty street, opposite Seventh avenue.

WANTED—SITUATION—HAVE HAD Novelty Works, Grant street. SAMUEL W. BLACK, No. 141 Water street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED — YOUNG GENTLEMEN and Ladies who aspire to the stage to join the Pittsburgh Amateur Dramatic Club Meeting, at Maltby Hall, Wednesday evening, 15th, at 8 P. M. Entrance, 68 and 70 Fifth avenue.

WANTED — STOCKS 107 SHARES Pittsburgh Sovereign Ruler of the world, to whom all mingle our sorrows with that which affects the community over this sad event.

Resolved, That as a token of our profound respect for the memory of our deceased fellow-citizen, these resolutions be spread at length on the minutes, and we do now adjourn.

PITTSBURGH, April 14, 1874.

Samuel McMasters, Esq., Alderman:

Having seen proper to furnish both for me and for publication, a written opinion in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Ross et al., in which I am to take counsel fee, and knowing by inuendo upon my

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1874.

THE leading question of the day: "What will he do with it?"—the President, with the Currency Expansion bill.

THE New York *Herald* plumes itself hugely over the fact that last Sunday it issued a quintuple sheet. It is hardly a matter to boast of, however. Nothing ought really to occupy more space than it is worth.

COULD the force of folly go further than in the case of the Chicago *Tribune*, which actually charges the Senate vote for expansion upon negro suffrage? We expect it will presently claim that the threatened inundation of the lower Mississippi Valley is the direct result of the KELLOGG administration in Louisiana.

THE St. Louis *Dispatch* is at a loss to know what Senator SUMNER will do in the other world, "unless there are wicked passions to excite." This sort of speculation is worse than useless: there is not the ghost of a probability that our contemporary will ever cross the path of the deceased statesman in the world of the hereafter.

THE Buffalo *Express* labors under an entire misapprehension of facts when it states that the Temperance women of Pittsburgh are forbidden to pray in saloons. Services of this kind have already been held in a number of these places in this city, in every instance the ladies being treated by the proprietors with the utmost courtesy and respect.

SOME of the Democratic papers are chuckling because the Republican party in Congress is divided on the currency expansion question; totally oblivious that the Democracy are just as much at sixes and sevens on that subject as are Republicans themselves. If division is to weaken the latter, how, in the name of common sense, is it to strengthen the former?

THE irrepressible JAMES ALEXANDER MOWATT, whilom wandering about the regions of Western Pennsylvania in the *role* of a great moral and political reformer, says he will take any branch of immigrants from Ireland at New York and test their educational acquirements with any batch of Americans of their age, to be picked up in the counties of Berks, Bucks, Chester, Montgomery, York, Dauphin, Schuylkill, or other county of this State, and that the Irish will excel in education, though not in "check" and brazen impudence—in which case they must differ from the frantic, but immortal J. A. M., as radically as heat is different from cold or light from darkness.

IN ADDITION to the Senatorial dead-lock, Boston is now afflicted with the painful consciousness that the Hoosac tunnel will not produce the rose-colored results which were expected when the work of boring through the mountain was in progress. She should have subdued her glowing anticipations, and then her disappointment would not have been so sore; and, besides, she must recollect that since that enterprise was commenced great changes have taken place in the modes of communication between the West and the seaboard, and that the demands of trade wait for no man or the completion of any darling scheme—even if it does emanate from the "Hub," which, after all, is really not the linch-pin of the universe.

THE Washington *Chronicle* states that the so-called "suppressed speech" of Senator SUMNER was not published by the authority of his literary executors, and that they have no knowledge of the means by which it became public. We have reason to believe that the explanation we gave the other day, is the correct solution of the matter. The speech was first sent to the New York *Tribune* by Mr. SUMNER, in advance of its expected delivery, with the distinct understanding that it was not to be published unless delivered, or at least not without the permission of the author. The *Tribune* retained a proof copy, from which the recent publication was made. It was a gross breach of faith and forfeiture of honor.

WRITING of the projected enlargement and improvement of the port of Antwerp, which has become one of the principal channels through which the great Teutonic [illegible] the Hamburg *Free Press*, respondent of the New York *Herald* observes that the establishment of the new Red Star steamship line to Philadelphia will give additional impetus to the emigration movement at Antwerp, because emigrants can in sent on West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad with such ease, and at rates so much below those which have been demanded heretofore, that great saving is made by the emigrants who take this means of transport. This should stimulate Philadelphia to further effort in the same direction. Last year the number of emigrants arriving at that port, direct from Antwerp, was 2,118, against 6,046 landed at New York.

IT IS some time yet to August, but down in North Carolina they are making active preparations for the election which then occurs. The only state officer to be chosen is a Superintendent of Public Instruction, but there are to be elected at the same time, eight members of Congress, six Superior Court judges, twelve solicitors, members of the Legislature, and county officers. The Republicans go before the people on a strong platform, embracing, among other matters, the extension of educational facilities and the prosecution of internal improvements. The present Legislature of the State is Democratic, but there is some likelihood that the moral scare into which many of the people have been thrown on account of the threatened eruption of Bald mountain, may effect a change in the political complexion of the next body. If "Old Baldy" should happen to play Vesuvius for a few days toward the close of the campaign, the Republicans will unquestionably sweep the State.

A LIVELY DEBATE.

According to a Vienna dispatch in our issue of yesterday, when the upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath had passed the Ecclesiastical bills, the Bishops withdrewin a body. The passage of these laws has from the first been anticipated by the clerical party as a foregone conclusion, and, as regards the abrogation of the concordat they have taken the ground that, as it is an international contract, Austria, one of the parties to it, can not legally abolish it without the consent of the other party, namely Rome. The clericals, therefore, declared that the proposed laws, being in violation of the stipulations of the concordat, would be null and void, even if adopted by the Reichsrath, and would be treated by them as null and void. No doubt, the withdrawal of the Bishops is to be understood as a step taken in accordance with this view of the subject, and as the beginning of practical resistance on the part of the Church to the execution of the obnoxious bills. It is therefore possible that the world may before long hear of the imprisonment of Bishops and other indications of a struggle between Church and State in Austria, similar to the struggle for some time going on in Prussia. It is, however, also possible that, on the adoption of the new laws by the entire Reichsrath, His Holiness may intervene in the interest of peace, enjoining at least temporary submission on the part of his subordinates. The Royal House of Austria not being Protestants, but true children of the Church, makes a great difference, possibly holding out the prospect of ultimate reconciliation.

Such prospect, however, is at present exceedingly dark. During the last ten years the Liberal or anti-clerical party has been growing steadily and rapidly in numbers and, having succeeded in establishing constitutional rights, the party has directed all its energies towards the subordination of the Church to the power of the State. To deprive the clergy of their control over education, to secularize marriage, and to make the clergy amenable to the jurisdiction of the civil courts, these ends have been the great aims of the party, and they command a degree of popular sympathy and support which is only in part a measure of the reaction against the effects of the concordat. It ought to be understood that the men who fight this battle on the side of civil rights are neither infidels in religion nor radicals in politics. They are largely sincere Catholics, and the measures proposed by them fall far short of the desires of the extreme enemies of the Church.

The late debates in the Reichsrath on the subject of Church and State appear to have been of the most exciting character. Indeed, it seems to be agreed on all hands that in plainness of speech, as well as in animation of manner, these discussions were a novelty in the Austrian Parliament. This statement one can easily believe after reading an account of one session given by a correspondent of a Berlin journal. A clerical member, Herr WURM, having warned his fellow legislators to be on their guard against the "fables which the innovators were trying to palm off as history" and against "the scientific charlatanism which falsifies and distorts the best established facts," Herr HEILSBERG, a Liberal, stated that in 1848 the Pope had given his particular blessing to the Italian troops which were sent forth to fight the Austrians. He also reminded his hearers that a portion of those troops were honored and sanctified with the title of "Crusaders," soldiers of the cross. "An indescribable tumult" was excited by these statements, the deputies wearing ecclesiastical garments springing to their feet and smiting their desks in protestation. The President having commanded order, a deputy named GIOVANELLI arose and said, "We will not let our Holy Father the Pope be insulted here, and if the President does not do his duty, we—," whereupon the President interrupting GIOVANELLI, quietly said: "It would be difficult to deny the fact mentioned by the orator, as it is still well remembered by all who remember those days;" and then Herr HEILSBERG was allowed to go on with his speech. In the course of the debate, the clerical deputies repeatedly and emphatically said, "You may enact these laws, but we will never obey them;" to which declarations Prince AUERSPERG, President of the Council of Ministers, replied once for all, "You may refuse to obey the laws, but the government will know how to compel you."

An interesting episode in the Austrian conflict is the late attempt to expel the Jesuits. Great numbers of the order driven from Germany have found refuge in the Austrian empire, especially in the Tyrol. Through a technical defect in the bill offered for their expulsion in the Reichsrath, it failed to pass. This, however, is but a temporary check, and when the question again comes before Parliament, it is thought certain that the zealous Fathers will be compelled to leave Austria.

DR. LIVINGSTONE is to be buried in Westminster Abbey, an honor as well merited by the great explorer as by any one of the illustrious dead there buried. His mere geographical discoveries will preserve his memory for ever in English history, and the splended qualities of character displayed by him, demonstrated in the eyes of savage as well as civilized mankind, have made an appreciable addition to the prestige of the British name. Persons who have taken interest in LIVINGSTONE'S fortunes, and especially in his relief by STANLEY, will be pleased to learn that in a letter brought with the remains to the coast and lately in part published in England, he expresses his entire satisfaction with the escort selected and sent to him by STANLEY. "The men," he says, "work like a machine," and please him in every way. "The fruit, fish and pork were better selected (by you) than they could have been by myself. Your wish that I might relish the plum-pudding has been satisfied. Your fine present of champagne I reserve for a special occasion."

THERE are a good many Israelites in Memphis, and during the prevalence of the dreadful epidemic there last year, they suffered like others. It now appears that the sums of money sent for their relief by their co-religionists of the North far exceeded their need. The superfluity has therefore been distributed among the Jewish benevolent institutions of the country, and the orphan asylum of the Israelites at Cleveland has received $7,995 as its proportion. Certainly such an excess is a fact not a little creditable to the race. But the Israelites do attend to the wants of their own people in distress.

About George Washington.

To the Editor of Pittsburgh Commercial:

PITTSBURGH, April 10, 1874.

During a short stay in Washington, D. C., last summer, I received several letters from gentlemen residing in different counties of the Western part of this State, making inquiries in regard to the compensation received by George Washington while in the military and civil service of the government. About the time of the receipt of the last letter, I prepared and forwarded a communication in regard to the matter to the Allegheny *Free Press*, but it never appeared in the columns of that paper to my knowledge, and the same inquiries having been made since my return, I send you the official record of the matter as it stands upon the books at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Referring the inquiries to Hon. C. A. Bailey, Chief of the Antiquarian Bureau, the following characteristic reply was received:

"It has often been stated that George Washington refused to receive any salary whatever while President of the United States, and a paragraph from his inaugural address has been published far and wide as evidence of the truth of the statement. Now, the fact is that the books of the Treasury show that the Father of his Country not only received the $25,000 per annum which was appropriated for his compensation, but he drew it with the praiseworthy punctuality which was so remarkable a feature of his character during his entire term of office. His illiberality to example has been followed by all office holders, since those days, at least in that particular, even by members of Congress.

"Washington was inaugurated April 30, 1789. During the summer of 1789, nobody received any money from the United States. The new government probably had no money; it certainly had no Treasury to put it in. By the act of September 2, 1789, the Treasury Department was created. On the 26th of September, warrant No. 75 was drawn in favor of Tobias Lear, Secretary of the President, on account of the President's salary, for the sum of $1,000. On the 1st of October, warrant No. 77, for $2,000, on the same account, was drawn, and on the 6th of October, warrant No. 78, for $1,000. Up to the 3d of March, 1792, he received on salary account $27,500. He went out of office March 3d, 1797, and on the 7th of March settled up his account for salary as President of the United States. The following entry on the Treasury books closed the account:

"George Washington, President of the United States, to warrant No. 6,954, being the balance due him for compensation to the 3d of March, 1797, agreeably to a certificate of the Comptroller of the Treasury, $875 00."

During the eight years that Gen. Washington served in the army, he drew no salary, but charged the government with every expense, whether public or private, that he incurred during those memorable years. He kept an account, day and date, while in the army. That account book, with many of his other private papers, is kept in the office of the Register of the Treasury. All the entries in the account book were made by Washington himself, in clear and plain writing, and with the exception of a few leaves worn loose from the back, the book is in a good state of preservation. On the first page, written by himself also, is the following: "Account of George Washington with the United States, commencing June, 1775, and ending June, 1783, comprehending a space of eight years." On several pages of the book attached to certain entries, are stars (*) or reference marks, which refer to notes at the bottom of the pages. Two of these notes I quote *verbatim*, one being in reference to a credit given the government on May 13th, 1783, for 133 pounds 16 shillings, as follows: "This sum stands in my accts. as accredited to the public—but I can find no charge of it against me in any of the public offices—where the mistake lies, I know not, but wish it could be ascertained, as I have no desire to injure or be injured." Again, after his accounts had been settled in July, 1783, he makes the following note: "Before these accounts are finally closed, justice and propriety call upon me to signify that there are persons within the British lines—if they are not dead or removed—who have a claim upon the public under the strongest assurances of compensation from me, for their services in conveying me private intelligence, and which, when exhibited, I shall think myself in honor bound to pay."

The most minute expense is charged in this book, and every dollar received from the government credited in the most concise manner. For several years the account is rendered in pounds, shillings and pence, and afterward changed to dollars and cents. On July 1, 1783, the acount is balanced, the credit and debit side showed a like sum of $100,074, being the amount he received as expenses, both public and private, for the eight years of military service he rendered the United States. At the end of the account he signs it in the following manner:

"Errors excepted,
"G. WASHINGTON."
H. H. B.

A needed work. A chain of telegraph and life-saving stations has been completed along the entire coast between Norfolk and Cape Hatteras. No portion of our sea coast presents more dangers to the mariner; the whole area is strewn with wreck.

The postmaster of New York has issued an order threatening to discharge employees who discount their pay at enormous and illegal rates of interest. The brokers are all sharks, and the victims mostly married men.

The German-American Teachers' Association, which met in St. Louis last year, will hold its next annual meeting at Detroit, Michigan.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

SOMETIME.

There is a ship named Sometime:
Men dream of it and wait,
One on the shore, impatient,
And one at the houschold gate,
Thinking, "If it come not in the morn,
Then, in the evening, it may:"
But one I knew, not thinking of ships,
Worked till the close of the day;
Lifting his eyes at the evening time,
Lo, there his ship at anchor lay.

The New York *Tribune* has gone clean over to the Democracy.

A Floridian has invented a champagne wine made from the orange.

Negotiations are on foot for a series of lectures to be delivered by Henry Ward Beecher in Southern cities.

It is affirmed that the average gain from patented manufactures does not exceed fifteen per cent. to the owners.

It is said that Sam Bard is really filling the Atlanta postoffice with the very best men he can find. Sam was always strong on contrasts.

The Bible is about to be translated into Hindi, a language spoken by about eighty millions of people in the northern and central portions of India.

An alliance has been formed between the Central Pacific Railroad and the recently established steamship line between San Francisco and China.

The latest invention is a railway carriage with a patent suspension, which prevents the passengers from feeling any inconvenience from oscillation.

Icelanders are beginning to seek homes in the United States. They resemble the Scotch in appearance, and are a bright, cleanly, healthy-looking class.

The ladies of San Francisco have formed a dress reform association, and have even issued a call inviting to their deliberations all earnest men who will help advise them what to wear.

England boasts the champion ass of the world. He wants Dickens' works brought out in classical English, because the language of "the lower orders" ought never to appear in print.

The historical island of St. Helena is falling into insignificance and decay, and its Governor sees nothing in the circumstances of the station to indicate a probable return of prosperity.

A Chicago man has just blown out his brains. The reporter adds unconsciously: "A few days before, he had had a talk with Deacon Bross." The Deacon is one of the editors of the *Tribune*.

"The Democrats have achieved a victory in Saratoga."—*Boston Post.*

Saratoga is famous for its waters—and its gambling and intemperance.

The somewhat pertinent question arises, whether the crusading women who prayed a man to death in Douglas, Mass., the other day, should be indicted. They were clearly the direct cause of his death.

The estimates for the expenses of the Canadian government for 1874-5, including expenditures on capital account and the sum required for the redemption of the public debt, amount to $42,000,000.

An Illinois Granger has been arrested for dishonesty in hay-dealing: Lo the poor farmer, whose well-tutored mind sees cash in crops, and hopes it there to find; His soul false science far has taught to stray, Till chaff and timber forms a bale of hay.

St. Louis paper says a Mr. Bassett, a noted politician, but now a convert to Christ, gave his experience, etc." "The noted politician, but now a convert to Christ," is admirable in its penetrating simplicity.

The Texas prairies are reported to be now a scene of beauty surpassing even the imagination which drew the picture of the valley of Abyssinia. Millions of flowers deck their green surfaces like beautifully variegated carpets.

Of the New York *Herald's* exchanges, 126 oppose expansion, 66 Republican, 41 Democratic and 19 Independent. The advocates number 35 journals, 17 Republican, 13 Democratic and 5 Independent—or a majority of 91 against.

An overflow at present in the lower Mississippi Valley would be a terrible calamity, and would result in ruin to many of the inhabitants. The crops there, after three bad seasons, are now more promising than they have been since the war.

California will this year produce twelve million gallons of wine, two million pounds of grapes for table use, and two hundred and fifty thousand pounds of raisins, besides the brandy, of which there are no statistics. Forty thousand acres are in vineyards, and the area is constantly increasing.

A new material is now used for martingale rings, knife handles, combs, &c., which is called "Celluloid." It is to all appearance as hard as iron, and, when cold, possesses great strength and tenacity, but it is as inflammable as tinder, and burns more readily than pitch.

PERSONAL.

Mr. William Grant, a cousin of the President, superintends a bar and billiard saloon in Maysville, Kentucky.

Yesterday a Washington detective was called upon to remove a troublesome customer from the neighborhood of the President's house, who had been trying to see the President to present his claims for an office, and if he could not get that he would marry Miss Nellie. He is from Arizona, and gives his name as Michael Poland, a miner by occupation, and has plenty of "dust."

Washington county, Indiana, has a curiosity in Samuel S. Dunny, one of the old citizens, who sleeps in the same room in which he was born, has never been sick in his life, never sleeps more than seven hours, uses neither tea, coffee, liquor nor tobacco. He has the same trowel with which Daniel Boone plastered his first cabin in Kentucky, which accounts for all his other peculiarities.

At a musical party in Boston, the other evening, one of the young ladies who was on the programme for a ballad lost her self-possession and courage at the eleventh hour, and said she "really couldn't sing before so many people." Whereupon her father, who was among the guests, entered into an angry altercation with her, which terminated abruptly by the daughter calling her father a fool, and announced her intention of going "straight home."

The St. Louis *Globe* speculates concerning the obituary of the future. We append one or two specimens:

Charles Pupker; 3¼ lbs; cremated July 9, 1872.

Wife of above see third pickle-bottle on next shelf.

Little Tommy. Burnt up, September 16, 1862.

Jane Matilda Perkins. October 3, 1869. Put up by the Alden Corpse Cremating Company. None genuine without signature.

Here is a witticism recently made by a lady in the United States Treasury. She was asked if she was acquainted with the Countess of Montague. Upon learning that the Countess was employed in the Postoffice Department, she quickly said. "I too am a Countess." There was great amazement among her listeners, who at once jumped to the conclusion of a hidden secret, a marriage possibly with some foreigner. After enjoying their surprise, she said: "Every day and every month I count, count money; therefore am I a countess." Thereupon they fell to conjugating the verb "to count;" and settling aside the common rules of grammer, added "counter, countess." The Treasury boasts of many such titled ladies.

Is not this touching? There died in the Auburn, New York, prison, last week, a man of good parts, member of a highly respectable family in another land, and who became involved in the meshes of the law through moral irresolution rather than innate depravity. His thoughts, which had wandered much during the latter days on the last one of all centered on his home, and he imagined that the most eager wish of his heart in this extremity had been realized, and that his loving mother soothed his dying bed. A few moments before his soul took flight he raised himself slightly, and extending his attenuated arm, drew down to his lips the shadow conjured from his own fond affections, while with a look of ineffable content glorifying his pallid features, his last breath was surrendered (as he thought) to the parent who bore him.

"Drinks Between Drinks."

[From Talmage's Paper.]

A friend of temperance puts upon our table an advertising card from a restaurant in Philadelphia. It proposes to regale and refresh the people in the "City of Brotherly Love" and of Centennary celebration. The liquor shop thus advertised is very near Independence Hall, and persons visiting that patriotic spot can take it in well for those people who never drink, to understand what privileges they miss and also what philanthropists the rum sellers really are.

TIME TABLE.

7 A.M., "Eye Opener,"	4 P.M., "Sympathizer,"
8 A.M., "Appetizer,"	5 P.M., "Social Drink,"
9 A.M., "Digester,"	6 P.M., "Invigorator,"
10 A.M., "Beautifier,"	7 P.M., "Straight-out,"
11 A.M., "Big Reposer,"	8 P.M., "Chit-chat,"
12 M., "Stimulator,"	9 P.M., "Fancy Drink,"
1 P.M., "Ante Lunch,"	10 P.M., "Entre Acte,"
2 P.M., "Settler,"	11 P.M., "Sparkler,"
3 P.M., "Charmer,"	12 P.M., "Rouser,"
	1 A.M., "Night Cap."

Another "pork corner," it is said, is being slowly but surely consummated in Chicago.

FROM COLUMBUS, O.

The American Law-Maker—His Career Illustrated in Two Paragraphs—The Bourbons and Napoleonists of Ohio Democracy—A Nice Plan for President-Making—And Another that Might Offset it—How Reorganization Works in the Penitentiary—Senator John Thompson's Great Good Luck.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., April 9, 1874.

Your average American law-maker, during the earlier months of his experience in the work of legislation, is little if any better than your average American ass. Indeed, he is asinine in his innocence, asinine in his stupidity, and he has a godlike donkeyism in his self-conceit. The world was made round that he might stand on its apex and be the central figure of the universe; the sun shines only to show off his brilliancy; the winds blow to bear away his eloquent utterances; the rain falls, the seasons come and go, the moon beams and the stars twinkle, all to serve him and to show others how superlatively great a being he is who has suddenly shot across the firmament and dropped down among the pigmies and dwarfs that be, perforce, is compelled to associate with. There is but one object in the whole realm of nature that he will permit to be considered along with him. That object he is always proud to speak of as

HIS "CONSTITOOENTS."

His constituents are the only people for whom he cares. He comes here to serve them, and his zeal in that service is his pride. The eyes of his constitoocents are constantly fixed upon him. He is afraid to vote for a bridge bill, or a school district bill or a recess even (much less an adjournment!) for fear that the interests of his constitoocents may somehow be jeopardized, or the record of his vote will some day be brought up against him. He will stay here whole months and never go home, just because he is afraid some one of constitoocents will meet him and say, "Here, what are you doing at home, when we pay you five dollars a day to make our laws for us?" He is attentive to the presentation of petitions, but timid about introducing bills, unless they be to build bridges or alter school district lines and then only after a deal of diplomatic hesitation and weighing of the effect it will have at the next election. He attends caucus religiously, though, and is always faithful in obeying its behests. As the central figure in the universe, he believes in serving well and looking jealously to the interests of his constitoocents.

By and by, though, he gains more confidence with all his self-conceit. He begins to vote, late and tardy measures. He makes his maiden speech, perhaps, or tries a little hand at filibustering. From this he goes on. He organizes an investigation, may be, or reorganizes an asylum, and then the measure of his glory runs over. He is prouder than ever of himself. He is proud enough to go home among his constitoocents. He begins to scent at his record, and d—ns the idea of consistency. Then he takes to President-making.

THE BOURBONS AND THE NAPOLEONISTS.

Allen and Thurman—the uncle and the nephew—are the representatives of the Bourbon Democracy in Ohio, the faction which never learns and never forgets, while Pendleton represents the Napoleonic element, always watchful and ever ready for a *coup d'etat*, reluctant never to take advantage of the kind offices of friends or the mistakes of enemies. Allen and Thurman to-day fill up the cup of the Restoration. Bourbons they are now, as they were in the time of Calhoun and Silas Wright. Pendleton may—and it now looks as if he would—before next year bring about the new dynasty of Democracy, the epoch of a new party organization under an old party name. It is a curious study to see how these leaders rise and fall, and how others who were believed to have dropped out of sight altogether reappear and take their lost places once again. Three months ago, when the Ohio Legislature met, they held a caucus to nominate a Senator. Seventy-eight were at that caucus, and when the name of Thurman was presented, there was not one to utter a word of dissent, not one to offer the slightest protest against the election. To-day, if those seventy-eight Democrats were gathered together again to ballot for a Senator, Mr. Thurman would receive scarcely ten votes, while Pendleton would be supported by eight-tenths of the number who voted aye. In ninety days Thurman has drifted back to the conservatism of '32, and the Eastern capitalists reckon him as their own property, and is a lost leader to the Democracy of Ohio, and if they could they would throw him out from the place to which he was elected by their unanimous vote since six months ago. And right here I may speak of

A NICELY LAID PLAN

which has been broached, and shows some sign of succeeding to accomplish this very purpose.

The Constitutional Convention now in session in Cincinnati, has under serious consideration, and, it is not unlikely, will adopt, a clause legislating out of office all the State officers, including the members of the present Legislature. The convention will adjourn on the 23d of May, perhaps, providing for a separate election to be held in July to adopt or reject the Constitution. A majority of the members of the Legislature, who urge the adoption of the new Constitution, could go back to their constituents and ask for a re-election, on the ground that they had not been allowed to serve the term to which they were elected. The majority of them, I take it, would be re-elected without any contest; but still it would be a new Legislature. Now the law of Congress provides that United States Senators shall be elected by the Legislature chosen immediately preceding the time of the expiration of their term of office. Thurman's term expires in 1875, and if a Legislature were chosen in 1874, it would be its duty to go on and elect his successor. The election of last January would be set aside as clearly illegal, and Mr. Thurman might find that instead of being his own successor, he had his old political opponent, Mr. Pendleton, to occupy the place he had so carefully kept warm for himself. This is, of course, only a possible plan so far, only a game that might be played on the chess board of Ohio Democracy, but the very fact that

PENDLETON GAVE A PARTY

night before last, at his home in Cincinnati, at which the Constitutional Convention and the Legislature were his invited guests, and that further fact that these possibilities were talked over seriously by those he had bidden—this, I say, gives coloring to the plan, and leads one to believe that it is something more than a curious problem in politics.

With Pendleton elected to the Senate over Thurman in 1875, he would be regarded by nearly every one as the most formidable candidate they could put forward for the Presidency in 1876, and the bauble of a hopeless nomination, which was snatched from him in 1868 to be given to Seymour, might come back to him again when it ought to seem so hopeless or so much of a bauble as before.

But there is

THE OTHER SIDE

to this theory as well. The friends of Governor Allen—and he is by no means without political backers—say that whether the new Constitution be adopted or not, it makes no difference in his prospects. "If he be legislated out of office," they say, "he will be re-elected in his district in the fall: while if he's allowed to serve out his term we'll elect him again in '75, just trotting him around the track, so as to warm up for the presidential race in '76." Meanwhile poor Thurman, who never had friends enough master of the situation only three short months ago, is left out of their calculations altogether. He is joined to his idols, the Eastern capitalists, and is left alone. Thurman's star has set in gloom. The Bourbon element adopts Allen, preferring the uncle rather to the nephew; while the Napoleonists build their hopes on the rising fortunes of "Gentleman George," who had them so gallantly to his own defeat six years ago!

A SPECIMEN BRICK OF REORGANIZATION.

The work of reorganizing the benevolent and reformatory institutions has had its commencement in the penitentiary, and from the way it starts off, there promises to be a good deal of disappointment, even amongst those who were loudest in their demands for it. Last week the Governor, by and with the advice of his private secretary, appointed a new Board of Directors for the penitentiary. There was a curious coincidence about their appointment which leads me to say by and with the advice of his private secretary, and that is, that three of those Directors were old friends and political associates of the private secretary when he was a State Senator some four years ago, while one of the other two was put on to represent the Columbus ring. No State Board of any kind can ever be made up without a representative of the Columbus ring. It is one of the things that the capital city always exacts, and no Governor within the memory of man has had the hardihood to deny.

But that is no matter. The Board of Directors was appointed and proceeded to the discharge of their duties at once. The principal duty for them to discharge, and the first one certainly, was to discharge every employee and to appoint new ones in their stead. At their preliminary meeting the Director that had elected Judge Lawrence, of Guernsey county, to the Presidency of the penitentiary, as the office of Warden began to come in. Every old party hack in the State thought he ought to be Warden of the Penitentiary. It was the place they long had sought and mourned because they got it not. The entire time of the first meeting was spent in listening to these old fellows' stories of what they had done for the party, what they had suffered, and when night came around they had not got half through. On Monday they met again and went through about the same flagellation, though their interest in the old fellows' tales appeared to flag. On Monday night they announced that they had made up their slate. Colonel Innis, of this city, was to be Warden, and the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, of Guernsey county, Chaplain. This was all that they had to give out at the time, but next morning the rest of the game was played. Colonel Innis had appointed Mr. President Lawrence's nephew, a young man about twenty years of age, as Deputy Warden. This accounted for Mr. Lawrence's support. Colonel Innis had also appointed Mr. Orr, a cousin of another Director, Steward, and this accounted for his support. The Board had also elected the son-in-law of one of their number clerk, and it was openly stated that the Chaplain was chosen because he had agreed to withdraw a libel suit he had instituted against Lawrence on condition that he was given the place. It was one of the cleanest cases of nepotism imaginable, and there has been more hell-swearing over this, their first attempt at reorganizing, by the old timers, than they had indulged in during all their nineteen years of political misfortune.

JOHN G. THOMPSON

received his reward to-day for services performed to the party in the appointment to the office of Railroad Commissioner. It is a nice little plum, with a salary of $5,000 a year attached, and a pleasant suggestion about it that there might be pickings of a considerably greater amount, and it was eagerly sought after by a score or more of hungry politicians throughout the State. But John's claims were regarded as paramount to all others, he having been the guardian of the Democracy during the last five or six years of its minority. Guardians are not always so well looked after when their wards attain a majority, but his case was considered to be one of especial merit. This elevation to office, however, will hardly interfere with John's Congressional aspirations. To be a Railroad Commissioner is only regarded by him as an incident in his political career while to be a Congressman is the mission of his life.

GUILDEROILE.

A marvelous century. A hundred years ago there were no railroads, steamboats, telegraph lines, gas-burners, furnaces, sewing machines, photographs, friction matches, revolvers, percussion caps, india-rubber shoes, and above all, no free schools.

In Wyoming Territory, lately, a man ran for a certain office on the Republican ticket, while his wife ran for the same office on the Democratic ticket. Each "stumped it," and was particularly severe on the opposition.

Indianapolis seems destined at an early day to rank as a leading grain market. The receipts of corn at that point during the last four months have been larger that at all the lake ports combined.

MME. LEBON.

An Interesting Incident of the Chiselhurst Pilgrimage—A Market Woman Kisses the Prince and Embraces the Empress.

(London Correspondence N. Y. Times.)

There was one incident connected with the fete at Chiselhurst which is worth recalling. In the tent near the spot occupied by the Prince was a very old woman, dressed in an antique costume, and looking like a peasant woman of other days. As the Prince began to read, she was greatly moved. "That's so, my son!" she cried; "that's true, Monseigneur, every word of it! Just listen to that!" And when the speech ended she swung her bonnet and cried *Vive l'Empereur!* Then she wanted to kiss the Prince, and, when stopped, she pushed every one aside and said it was her right. "Let me go," she said, "I am Mme. Lebon, dean of the women of les Halles." This was enough, and her rights were immediately recognized. She kissed the Prince and embraced the Empress, and was loudly applauded. Mme. Lebon is now the oldest huckster of the Central Markets, and the *doyenne* of the association. On the return of Napoleon I. from Elba she was charged with the presentation of the bouquet in the midst of the demoiselles of the Halle, a traditional ceremony with this powerful corporation. To-day she is the oldest living, and finds herself at the head of a fortune of two millions. She owns three houses in the Rue de Turbigo. She has always believed in the star of the Napoleons, and called her son Napoleon Lebon. After the fall of the first Emperor she was greatly interested in Napoleon III., and visited him several times when in exile. When he died she put on mourning. It was Mme. Lebon who organized the famous ball of the Halle after the 2d of December, or the *coup d'etat*, for which 5,000 invitations were issued. The Emperor did not come to the ball, but his representative embraced her publicly on entering, and took her hand to open the dancing. On the birth of Napoleon IV. she presented the traditional bouquet, and claimed her right of kissing the child when baptized in May, 1856, in the Church of Notre Dame, a ceremony which I saw and which I shall never forget. One can now understand why Mme. Lebon was warmly embraced when her name was heard. She said that she hoped to present a bouquet to a son of the Prince, but at any rate she should not think of dying before she had presented one with a kiss on his coronation.

It is said that no man, or woman either, can earn by his or her pen in New York, at the very highest, over $5,000 a year, and that the great majority of journalists and *litterateurs* do not average $2,500.

The dove, which was wont to bear the olive branch, has become, through the refinement of civilization, the messenger of war. Every French fortress is to have a carrier pigeon breeding house.

The English literary journals are full of articles about Chaucer and Shakespeare. Five or six rival reprinting societies are in full blast, giving the public the works of all the earlier English poets.

Poverty of the Blood.

If the blood be thin and watery, the whole system is impoverished. The flesh is flabby, the muscles lack hardness, the nerves are relaxed, the internal organs but imperfectly perform their functions, the brain is inert, and, in short, the entire body is only half alive. The stomach is mainly responsible for this wretched condition of the human machine. Stimulate and tone that organ with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and a marked change for the better will soon be apparent. The result of improving the digestion with this potent and genial tonic will be the conversion of the food into rich, pure blood, and as the blood is the raw material from which flesh, muscle, brain, bone, and every membrane, tissue and ligament of the body are manufactured, all those components of the material frame will be gradually regenerated and invigorated. This is sound doctrine, and it is sustained by the logic of facts.

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John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS—
ALEX. M. WATSON
Will be a candidate for the Congressional Nomination in the next Republican Convention for the Twenty-third District. 4*

FOR CONGRESS IN TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
THOS. M. BAYNE
Will be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. 4*

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WE WARRANT TO CURE ALL SMOKEY CHIMNEYS.
We clean and repair all kinds of Furnaces in the best manner and shortest notice, and constantly keep on hand a large stock of
MAGIC RANGES.
FIRE BRICK AND TILE constantly on hand.
All orders left at the Tool House of the Suspension Bridge, or at No. 19 ISABELLA STREET, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention.
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ortgages and Commercial Paper

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 14, 1874.

n the financial circle to-day the most absbing topic was the regretted and unely removal of the late Col. William llips. Perhaps no man in the city of sburgh was more intimately connected h its finances, public and private, than Phillips. President of one bank and ector of two or three more, stockholder Director in several insurance comies, President of the Allegheny Valley lroad and its branches, senior partner ne of the largest iron houses and indiely connected with a thousand other cerns, his loss in business circles will be easily repaired.

s Chairman of the Finance Committee Councils, the city has sustained a loss arge, and his place there will prove a icult niche to fill.

he annual meeting of the stockholders he Allegheny Valley Railroad, which to have taken place to-day, after passresolutions of respect toward their deed President's memory, adjourned for days, until Friday, the 24th inst.

oney continues in good demand, with r supply, the rates not being so much atter of contention as the quality of the or offered. Good names we heard of g offered at ten per cent., while in e cases prime business paper sold readit nine.

New York the stock market is suffg from an attack by the bears, and es are ruling lower than has been seen considerable period. The announced es for the depression are the prevailopinions that Congress will scarcely any measure looking towards permaination, but the real facts in the case hat the whole movement is a precondd action of the bear interest, who are tly picking up stocks as tempted holdlose them out. It is a repetition of the old story, which Wall street has heard sands of times, knows to be false, but inues to believe to be true.

The following table shows the prices of government bonds, railway stocks, at the various sessions of the New Stock Exchange, during the day, ished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, fourth avenue:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
ll 14, 1874.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
.....	113⅝	114	114	114	114	
6's, 1881, coup.	118¼	....	119¼	....	119½	
1865.....	118¼	....	118⅝	....	118⅝	
1864.....	119⅛	....	120	....	120	
1865.....	120¼	....	121¼	....	121¼	
1865, new.	119½	....	119⅝	....	119⅝	
1867.....	120⅝	....	120⅝	....	120⅝	
1868.....	119½	....	120⅝	....	120⅝	
1868, coupons.	119½	....	119½	....	119½	
10's, coupons.	114⅞	....	....	....	115	
7-30's.....	106⅞	....	107	....	116	
1 per cents.	....	....	....	....	....	
.....	30	....	30	....	30	
rn Union Tel.	77⅞	77¾	77⅝	77½	77	77¼
ma.....	112	....	....	....	....	....
c Mail.....	47⅞	47¾	46⅝	46¾	46¾	47
s Express.	....	99¾	....	....	98	97
Fargo Express	....	....	....	....	....	....
lean Express.	....	....	63	....	63½	....
d States Ex.	....	....	50	....	50	....
ork Central.	99½	99⅝	98⅝	99¼	99½	99⅝
.....	93¾	93¾	93	93¼	93¼	93¼
gan Central.	80	80	79	80	80	80
gan Southern.	76½	76½	76	76½	76½	76½
s Central.	....	103⅝	....	....	....	100
land & Pittsb'gh	....	80	....	....	80½	....
go & Northw'n	54	54	54⅛	53⅞	54⅛	53⅝
preferred.....	....	70¾	....	70¾	70¾	70¾
ago & Alton...	101½	101	....	....	101	101
ul.....	42¾	41⅞	42⅜	41⅝	42	41⅜
preferred.....	....	....	62	....	....	....
sh.....	45¾	45¼	45	....	45	....
ital & St. Joe	23	23	22¾	....	....	....
preferred.....	38	38	37	....	....	....
Wayne.....	94½	94¼	94¾	....	94	....
k Mississippi	....	....	37	....	38	....
k Pacific.....	36½	....	36⅝	....	36½	36⅜
go & Alton.....	....	....	102	....	102	....
& L. C.....	22¾	22¾	....	....	....	22¼
Mountain.....	....	....	43	....	....	....
o, Rock I. & Erie	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	....	127½	....	....	126	126
Haute.....	....	....	12	....	....	....
ese State bonds	....	....	....	....	87¼	87¼
new.....	....	....	88	....	....	....
Carolina, April	....	....	....	....	....	....
July.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
ern's.....	....	....	94	....	94	....

DUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, April 14, 1874.

ARKS.—The weather to-day is warm and ant, and it is rumored that several cases spring fever' have occurred, though in a form.

rivers continue in good boating order, the amount of coal sent forward to the and South has been published in these ns. The steamers that ply between this and points below and above, are doing a business, arriving and departing, as they with fair cargoes.

re seems to be a better feeling among ness men as to the future of trade, and although the volume of commerce has not perbly increased, yet all indications point to a consummation.

made brief mention in our last report of vance in bacon and provisions. Following the revised list of prices:

ra sugar cured hams canvassed 12½@13¢; extra sugar cured shoulders, do, 9½@9¾¢; fancy flat bacon do, 12½@12¾¢; extra sugar cured beef, 17@16¾¢; beef tongues 9 doz, 75¢; breakfast bellies 9½@10¢; do shoulders, 9½@9¾¢; short ribs do 10¾¢; clear rib sides do, 10¾¢; mess 9 bbl, $18 50; prime leaf lard in tierces 9½¢; refined for summer use in tres do, 13½¢; in bbls do, 13¾¢; buckets do, 12½¢; in 3⅛ caddies do, 13½¢; in 5 lb caddies do, 13¾¢; in 2 lb pails do, in 3 lb pails do, 13¾¢; in 6 lb pails do, 13¾¢; ge ham do, 10¢.

re are no other changes worthy of particmention. Flour and grain are rather active, though prices are unchanged.

ow we give the receipts of the leading es of produce for the past twenty-four s:

bbls.....	2,585	Apples, bbls.....	112
be, bxs.....	20	Corn, sacks.....	681
., sacks.....	820	Bulk barley, sacks	550
sacks.....	1,397	Butter, pkgs.....	37
pcs.....	2,200	Bacon, tres.....	15
oes, bush.....	2,550		

omit extended quotations to-day, but furnish our readers with a carefully corlist in next issue.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1874.

ARKS—The oil market still continues to along slowly, presenting nothing very important. In the oil regions at certoints a moderate business was reported, however, varying but little from those ave governed the market for some time. rker's the sales reach 9,000 bbls, made at ty of prices. Below will be found all the nation we could ascertain.

CRUDE.

t the market was dull and no oil changing here is possibly as well known to our rs as ourselves. The following lots ed hands at

PARKER'S:

bls, Union.....	$1 85
bls, United.....	1 82½
bls, at wells.....	1 35
bls, b. o. first 6 months.....	2 25

SMITH FERRY OIL.

Dispatch to the Commercial.

s at C. and P. R. R. Station, $1 57; sales at $1 16.

prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

es here have been at a standstill for time. The nominal rates at the works 2c ₰ gallon.

adelphia—Spot 13½¢; May 15¾¢; June

York—Market unsettled. Sales light; at delivery 19½¢; May 19¾¢ bid, 16¢ d.

OIL BARRELS

and unchanged; city $1 70; country $1 65.

SVILLE, April 14.—The *Herald* says: The eum markets were quiet and unchanged. per road the market closed at $1 90@1 92½. market at Parker's was $1 85 for Union and $1 82½ for United pipe. The home re market was 85¢ in bulk, and 15¢ in barlazine was $1 75@2 00 per bbl. Sales:

bls, upper road, spot.....	$1 90
bls, upper road, spot.....	1 92½
bls, Parker's, Union.....	1 85
bls, Parker's, United.....	1 82½
bls, Parker's, at wells.....	1 35
bls, Parker's, refined.....	1 70
bls, Parker's, b. o. first 6.....	2 25

YORK, April 14, closing 13.—Oil market but unsettled, with light business in bulk 75@75¢; shipping 1fc. Refined: is, prompt, sold at 19½¢; do May 15¾¢ e asked. Cases 20a21c. Naphtha, 9½¢. elphia: Refined, immediate delivery, t at 15¾¢@to latter part this month held

ADELPHIA, April 14.—Market quiet; S. c crude 12½¢; cases 20c; sales none; fuMay 15¾¢; June 16¾¢.

ER, April 14.—Market quiet and dull; wells.

SVILLE, April 14.—Market firm but nothing bold at $1 80.

OLEUM CENTER, April 14.—Market quiet

CITY, April 14.—Market dull at $1 95.

SVILLE, April 14.—Market active at $1 90a

ER'S, April 14.—Market quiet but little Union pipe $1 85@1 87½; United pipe others $1 75@1 80.

Philadelphia Market.

ADELPHIA, April 14.—Flour quiet, weak nchanged. Wheat firm; red 1 60@1 65; $1 82@1 83; white, $1 80@1 92. Rye unCorn quiet and weak; yellow 82a87¢; uiet and steady; white 62@63¢; mixed hisky active at 96¢.

Memphis Market.

ms, April 14.—Cotton firm; good ordi14½¢; low middling 15¾¢. Flour dull nchanged. Corn active at 81½¢. Oats at 62@65¢. Pork nominally $17 75. Bacong at 7¾@7¾@8@10¼¢. Lard quiet nchanged.

Louisville Market.

VILLE, April 14.—Cotton quiet at 15¾¢. ally super $4 00; extra $5 00. Grain quiet nchanged. Pork $17 00. Bulk shoulders ides 8¾@8¾¢. Bacon shoulders 7¢; 9@9¢ packed. Lard dull at 10@10¼¢. 94¢.

Cleveland Market.

LAND, April 14.—Flour quiet and unGrain d. Wheat steady at $1 43@1 50. Corn at 74@76¢. Oats firm at 31a36¢. Petrostiet; standard white in car lots 12½¢; ale test to 150 degrees 19½¢.

Nashville Market.

VILLE, April 14.—Cotton, flour, grain ovisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky 92 fair and market firm at 90¢.

VEGETINE

Is the great Blood Purifier.

VEGETINE

Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

VEGETINE

Is recommended by Physicians and Apothecaries.

VEGETINE

Has effected some marvelous cures in cases of Cancer.

VEGETINE

Cures the most inflexible case of Canker.

VEGETINE

Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial diseases.

VEGETINE

Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.

VEGETINE

Cures the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

VEGETINE

Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

VEGETINE

Cures Constipation and Regulates the Bowels.

VEGETINE

Is a valuable remedy for the Headache.

VEGETINE

Will cure Dyspepsia.

VEGETINE

Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

VEGETINE

Cures Pains in the Side.

VEGETINE

Removes the cause of Dizziness.

VEGETINE

Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE

Cures Pains in the Back.

VEGETINE

Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.

VEGETINE

Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.

VEGETINE

Is the great remedy for General Debility.

VEGETINE

Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable Blood Purifier in the world.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

ws-4p

JAMES AINSLIE,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Fancy Open and Top Buggies,

DOCTORS' PHAETONS,
BUCK WAGONS, &c.,

No. 89 Third Avenue.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114.

NEW YORK, April 14, 1874.

Customs receipts, $445,000. Treasury disbursements, $45,000. Produce exports for the week, $5,190,462; an increase over last week of half a million dollars.

MONEY

closed easy at 1 per cent.

STERLING

very dull at 484½a485 for sixty days, and 487¼ for sight.

GOLD

ranged at 113¾a114¼, closing at 114. The advance in gold was caused by Washington rumors that there are serious complications between our government and Spain in regard to Cuba. Carrying rates 4 per cent. Clearings $28,000,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

in active demand with a slight advance.

U. S. coupons 1881..	121¾	5-20s, 1867.....	119⅝
5-20s, 1865.....	118¾	5-20s, 1868.....	119½
5-20s, 1864.....	120	10-40s.....	115
5-20s, 1865.....	120⅝	Currency 6s.....	117
5-20s, 1865, new.....	119¾		

STATE BONDS

dull and nominal.

Missouri 6s.....	91	Virginia, old.....	32
Tennessee, old.....	87¾	North Carolina, new	21
Tennessee, new.....	87	North Carolina, new	21
Virginia, new.....	35		

STOCK MARKET.

Railroad bonds firm at full prices. Stocks opened weak with a decline at second call of ¾a1¼ per cent., the greatest decline in Pacific on last call. Lake Shore showed a decline for the day of 1⅜ per cent.; balance of the list ¼a¾ per cent.; but just before the close there was a general recovery of ½a¾ per cent. The principal activity was in Western Union, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Northwest, and Union Pacific. Market closed firm.

Canton.....	72	St. Paul.....	41¾
W. U. Telegraph.....	77¾	Do preferred.....	60
Quicksilver.....	45	Wabash.....	45
Adams Express.....	98	Do preferred.....	71
Wells, Fargo & Co.	77	Fort Wayne.....	94¼
American Express	63½	Terre Haute.....	12
U. S. Express.....	70¾	Do preferred.....	32¾
Pacific Mail.....	47	Chicago & Alton...	102
New York Central.	99½	Do preferred.....	103
Erie.....	37½	Ohio & Mississippi	29¼
Do preferred.....	59	Lake Shore.....	75¾
Harlem.....	128	Panama.....	324
Do preferred.....	125	Illinois Central..	100
Michigan Central..	80	Union Pacific.....	37⅝
Pittsburgh.....	86½	Central Pac. bonds	85
Northwestern.....	53½	Union Pac. bonds..	86¾
Do preferred.....	73¾	Hartford & Erie...	12
Rock Island.....	101¾	Delaware & Lack..	107¾
New Jersey Cent'l.	1.08	Bankers' bills....	483¼

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 14, 1874.

FLOUR—Market firm at $5 80a6 25.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and weak; No 1 spring $1 22½; No 2 $1 23⅝ spot, $1 25¾ seller May, $1 29¾ seller June; No 3, $1 20½; rejected $1 11. Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed 83¾a83⅝ regular; rejected 61¾¢. Oats steady with moderate demand; No 2, 43¾a43¾¢ spot, 47a47¢ seller May; rejected 43¢. Rye steady with moderate demand; No 1, 90¾a92½¢. Barley dull and nominal; No 1, $1 05a1 20.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled at $15 90 a15 95 spot, $15 95a16 00 seller May, $16 25 seller June. Lard steady with moderate demand at 9½¢ spot. Bulk meats steady with moderate demand; shoulders 5¾a5¾¢; short rib middles 9¾¢ spot, loose.

WHISKY—Market steady with moderate demand at 94¢.

GEORGE H. ROSE,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., April 14, 1874.

River falling slowly, with nine feet four inches of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 70 degrees at 6 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., April 14, 1874.

Clear and warm. River twelve feet six inches and falling. Departed—Mallie Ragon, for Parkersburg, 7 A. M.; Courier, for Parkersburg, 11 A. M.; Andes, for Cincinnati, 3 P. M.

OIL CITY, April 14.—River three feet nine inches and rising slowly.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth page.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Carnack.....Geneva.
Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Mallie Ragon.....Williamson...Wheeling.

Departed.

Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Carrie Brooks.....Hampton.....Zanesville.
Exchange.....Shuman.....Cincinnati.

MONONGAHELA—Eight feet four inches and falling.

Boats Advertised to Depart.

Wheeling.....Mallie Ragon...Williamson, 1 P. M.
Nashville.....Messenger.....M. A. Cox, 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated eight feet four inches and falling slowly. We had rain in the forenoon; later in the day it was quite pleasant. Trade on the landing was not very active.

THE canal is "dead stock" at the present stage of the river.

THE steamer Carrie Brooks left for Zanesville with a moderate trip.

THE towboat Raven is en route for this city with three barges of iron ore.

CAPT. BOOTH'S Garrett is coming with a tow of 1,500 tons of ore for Wheeling.

EVANSVILLE—The wharfage receipts during the week amounted to $350 45.

THE Ed. Hobbs left St. Louis Saturday night with two barges ore for Wheeling.

THE steamer Exchange, Captain Shuman, left for Cincinnati with a moderate trip.

THE Frank Morgan blew out a cylinder-head eight miles above Shreveport last week.

THE towboat Simpson Horner is en route for this city with a big tow of empty barges.

THE Fearless left St. Louis Saturday night with a tow of five barges of twenty-five tons of ore.

THE Fearless barges is announced for St. Louis this day. Shippers will bear this in mind.

THE Allegheny river was rising at Oil City yesterday, with three feet six inches in the channels.

THE steamer Esperanza, Captain J. P. Dunlavy, was announced to leave St. Louis for this port to-day.

THE powerful towboat Wild Duck, Captain Adams, is announced for St. Louis and will have dispatch.

THE towboat Coal, originally built in 1857, is now on Reed's dock. She will be rebuilt and furnished with new boilers.

THE Stone Brothers have sold two-thirds of the McKeesport dry dock to Wm. Masters and WM. WYANT. Terms private.

THE value of the old Peoria Packet Company stock sold Friday, as mentioned in our dispatches, was from $60,000 to $80,000.

THE towboat Lioness is coming up with the following tow: Eighteen empty barges and one barge containing 500 tons ore.

THE steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr, will arrive on time and take her departure for Portsmouth and intermediate ports, for which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce desired results.

THE towboat Abe McDonald leaves to-day for St. Louis with three barges of coke, 75,000 bushels, and three barges of Pittsburgh manufactures.

THE fine passenger steamer Mary Miller, Capt. F. J. Oakes, is announced for Cincinnati on Thursday. The Mary Miller runs all the year during high or low water.

CINCINNATI.—The following boats were at the wharf: Fleetwood, Wildwood, Thos. Sherlock, John Kilgour, Cherokee, Mollie Eberi, Camelia, Juniata and Thompson Dean.

THE punctual steamer Mallie Ragon, Captain Williamson, takes her departure this day at 1 P. M. for Wheeling and intermediate ports. The first clerk is Mr. H. C. Caldwell, a clever and gentlemanly officer.

THE steamer Argosy was the last victim of the Cincinnati bridge. The St. Louis bridge is still ahead so far as damages is concerned to steamboating. From present indications the Cincinnati bridge will soon be even.

THE fine steamer Messenger, Captain M. A. Cox, takes her departure this day, positively, for Louisville, Clarksville and Nashville, going through without reshipping. Our clever friend John C. Fisher will be found in the office.

THE steamer Schuyler made the run up the Hudson from New York to Albany, last week, in eight hours, the quickest time on record. The time is considered wonderful, but the Schuyler's captain thinks she can do it again, and often.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* says: A liberal quantity of wheat, tobacco and other freights is now going up the Ohio to Eastern and other markets. The Rogers had 190 hhds. of the weed on her last up trip, and other boats receive large lots.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: Capt. A. L. Shotwell is in the city. It will be good news to boatmen to know that he has reduced the price of coal at Shotwell's mines to steamboats to eight cents per bushel for nut coal. The price of wharf boat remains the same.

THE Executive Committee of the Carroll & Baker Line had a meeting at St. Louis, Saturday, to consider the proposition of receiving Very High Potash. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular, Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. the feasibility of only sending out two boats a week till business improves, but their conclusions were not made public.

GENERAL RANNEY says in 1858 the New Orleans wharfboat called the Gem, moored at the foot of Market, street St. Louis, was high and dry in the month of May on account of a rapid decline in the river, and was not floated off till the 20th of July, the June rise not arriving until then.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Globe* says: A lively steamboat warfare is being waged just now on the Alton and Grafton trade, between the steamers De Smet and Spread Eagle. The contest is waxing fierce and hotter each day, reminding old river men of the hot times which existed some years ago between the rival Ohio river lines.

THE Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company offer for sale, at St. Louis, on liberal terms, the following sternwheel steamers: G. H. Nelson, Jennie Baldwin, Bill Henderson, Addie Johnson, Damsel and Victory; also, the sidewheel steamers Muscatine, Dhil. Sheridan, Bayard, Lucy Bertram, City of St. Paul and Milwaukee; also, two wharfboats and twenty model barges.

ST. LOUIS.—The Spread Eagle is going it. Her time up on Friday to Alton was two hours eighteen minutes; down, one hour thirty minutes, with one landing. The famous Alton's time to Alton was one hour thirty-seven and one-half minutes, but she ran Mobile Chute, making the distance eight miles less than it now is. Some people are of the opinion that if the De Smet is loaded properly, she will outrun the Spread Eagle.

SATURDAY'S St. Louis *Democrat* says: Mr. Bartlett Adams died in this city on April 1, of typhoid pneumonia. Deceased was in his seventy-fifth year. He was a native of New Hampshire, and arrived in St. Louis in 1832. Capt. Wm. A. Adams, engaged in the same business, is a son of the deceased. The father and two sons invested considerable in steamboat stock before and during the war, and were very successful. Bartlett Adams was an honest man, and greatly respected.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* of Sunday says: Capt. Ansyl Phillips left again yesterday for Keokuk and way points. He is engaged in a crusade for free wharfage. The Keokuk Northern boats pay $20 at Keokuk and Quincy, $5 at other points and less at others, but the Keokuk Northern Company desires the tax abolished, or a material reduction made. Capt. Phillips is a good steamboat advocate, and will show the authorities north of St. Louis that the wharfage tax is not only an oppressive imposition, but injurious to the places where it is imposed.

THE Sioux City *Journal* of Thursday says: Billy Simms will guide the Nellie Peck up and down the Old Muddy the present season. Billy Gould has accepted a situation as pilot on the Far West. Charley Wolfolk will be his partner. Commodore Kountz went to Yankton yesterday. The clipper D. W. March, of Fort Berthold, was towed up to our dock yesterday by the tug Doc Terry. Joe Todd, clerk of the Josephine, arrived here from St. Louis by the late train on the Sioux City and Pacific Road Tuesday night, and left for Yankton yesterday afternoon.

CINCINNATI.—Saturday night, the Argosy backed out from the foot of Main street to go to the foot of Fifth street, and take on part of John Robinson's circus. The current carried her under the bridge broadside near the Covington pier. As she floated down, almost helpless, she struck the H. S. Turner, lying at the foot of Scott street, Covington, and cut through the starboard guard of the latter, aft of the wheelhouse. She drifted nearly to the foot of Fifth street before she could get control of the barge she was towing. She left the barge below, and came up to the foot of Race, where Thos. Kennan is now repairing her chimneys, which were injured, and will have the work completed by 4 P. M. to-day, when she will rejoin the Era No. 3, which left Saturday night also with circus traps. The damage to chimneys and breeching will amount to about $200.

THE St. Louis *Republican* of the 11th says: When the dead and dying and the wounded were being transported on the Phil. Allin from the scene of the Crescent City disaster, and the kindly hands of the officers and crew of the Allin were ministering to the wants of the suffering survivors, there was one man on board, so accounts say, on whose ears the agonizing moans of the wounded fell not as the sound of the plashing wheel. Wet and wounded, shivering with cold, a stimulant to some was as worth a life, but a craven behind the bar refused to give it until the price of the drink was safely in his hand. Surely, if the river were bank high with the suds of salvation and a June rise of plenty should come down, there would not be enough to wash clean the little finger of this man. The same paper says: At one o'clock yesterday the Anchor Packet Company sold the Josie and St. Johns and six barges to Capt. Rogers, Capt. Gould, Capt. Rider and others, at private terms. The value of the property therein transferred is estimated at from $60,000 and $80,000. Boats will run regularly as heretofore.

Reduction In the Price of Coal.

River men and others will be glad to hear that Messrs. Heatherington Bros., proprietors of the well-known Belmont Coal Works, at Bellair, Ohio, have reduced the price of coarse coal at their yards to six cents per bushel. Nut coal is sold by the firm at four cents per bushel. This important item should not be overlooked, and Messrs. Heatherington will undoubtly experience a great increase in their patronage in consequence.

Old Time Boating.

NO. XIV.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

When I reached St. Louis, on my recent Western trip, I proposed remaining several days, and anticipated a great deal of pleasure in renewing my acquaintance with old friends and becoming familiar with new ones, especially the river editors of the press. But these pleasant expectations were destroyed, on the second day after my arrival, by the reception of a message surmising me home on important business. Among those with whom I became acquainted was Commodore Rollinpin. Since my return I have enlarged the acquaintance in a very pleasant way by reading his Comic Almanac, by one who declares to become acquainted with the Commodore will not be subjected to the routine of red tape movements, which usually attend an introduction to a great man. All that is necessary in his case is to buy one of his comic almanacs and read it through. After this is accomplished, if the mind does not reach the conclusion that the Commodore is not one of the "funny men" of the day, then either that mind or mine has a wrong conception of what fun and humor is. FIRT.

IMPORTS BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Jno A Forsythe, 1 car s iron; Campbell J & Co, 25 bbls g wire; W B Cochran, 2 pulleys; Wm Pickersmith, 1 car boots and shoes; R Hays & Co, 1 kg syrup; Wilson Bros, 9 doz brooms; Bissell & Co, 400 0 b tile; At G Co, 10 bbls glass; J Q Adams & Co, 1 pkg mdse; McNeal & Co, 1 pkg mdse; Jno White, Jr & Son, 2 sks hops; Myers A & Co, 126 bdls hoops; Newport Rolling Mill Co, 1 car limestone; S P Shriver & Co, 124 bxs; McElroy & Co, 28 sks rags, 2 bdls do; Wm Placus & Son, 18 g furniture; Thos Ewart & Co, 1 package coffee; E Edmunson, 1 bdl burlaps; Coleman & Co, 1 car lumber; J Lowry, 1 spring wagon; Bradley & Clark, 10 sks rags; Arbuthnot S & Co, 1 bx d goods; J R & A Murdock, 7 bbls potatoes; for Pittsburgh, 7 A. M.: Conrier; for Parkersburg, 11 A. M.; Andes, for Cincinnati, 3 P. M.

OIL CITY, April 14.—River three feet nine inches and rising slowly.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., PITTSBURGH, April 14, 1874.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'WWR.	CHANGE — OR	DIRECT'N OF WIND	STATE OF WEATHER
	Ft. | In.	Ft. | In.		
Brownsville	2 | 10	—3 | 6	S.W.	Clear.
Brunswick	1 | 7	—0 | 5	S.W.	Fair.
Cairo	38 | 11	+0 | 8	S.W.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	40 | 4	—2 | 6	S.	Fair.
Confluence	3 | 2	—0 | 8	W.	Fair.
Davenport	4 | 7	+0 | 9	N.W.	Fair.
Evansville	33 | 9	+2 | 6	S.	Cloudy.
Dubuque	7 | 3	+0 | 2	S.W.	Cloudy.
Freeport	7 | 10	+0 | 8	S.E.	Fair.
Helena	40 | 9	0 | 0	S.W.	Fair.
Hermann	6 | 5	—0 | 1	W.	Lt. rain.
Jefferson Cit	6 | 0	—0 | 6	S.E.	Lt. rain.
Kansas City	6 | 2	+0 | 1	N.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	5 | 0	+0 | 0	N.W.	Fair.
Leavenw'th	0 | 6	0 | 0	W.	Fair.
Lexington	3 | 9	0 | 0	S.W.	Cloudy.
Morgantow'n	3 | 0	—0 | 3	S.W.	Fair.
Louisville	18 | 9	+0 | 9	S.E.	Fair.
Marietta	14 | 6	—0 | 3	W.	Fair.
Memphis	31 | 9	0 | 0	S.W.	Clear.
Nashville	44 | 0	+0 | 3	S.E.	Fair.
N. Orleans	3 | 2	—0 | 3	S.E.	Fair.
Omaha	3 | 4	0 | 0	W.	Fair.
Paducah	37 | 5	—0 | 7	S.W.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	4 | 3	—0 | 11	S.W.	Fair.
Shreveport	25 | 5	0 | 0	S.W.	Fair.
St. Louis	14 | 3	—0 | 5	S.W.	Lt. rain.
St. Paul	6 | 9	+0 | 5	W.	Lt. rain.
Vicksburg	43 | 10	0 | 0	S.W.	Cloudy.

GEORGE H. ROSE,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Cincinnati.

PER STEAMER MARY MILLER.—R R Agent, 67 bdls crib stuff; John Porterfield, 50 bxs soap; A Aikin, 1 bbl; J R Hunter, 500 e bbls; McKown & Thompson, 5 bbls sugar; W F Eschemann, 28 chairs; John Kenmuith, 13 do; A & D H Chambers, 7 cks 1 g glass, 300 e hhds; B H Lubben, 23 bxs wines; Hunt Bros, 38 pcs furniture; Lomon & Weise, 3 doz chairs, 14 pieces furniture; W H Lamon, 4 doz chairs; Hoffman & Co, 1 pkg mdse; Kember & Herne, 7 pcs furniture; E H Hannibal, 21 do; W Rinkin, 25 pkgs tobacco; Lambie & Bro, 57 pkgs tobacco; Armstrong, 32 pcs furniture; J Meyer & Son, 6 dozen chairs; Eagle Cotton Mills, 21 bales cotton; P Sabin, 27 pieces furniture; Hendern & Bro, 3 barrels whisky; C Wetzel, 6 dozen chairs; H Allmyer, 20 packages tobacco; W. B. Hip & Son, 27 tierces lard; J Craig, 4 bags feathers; J H Parker, 25 tierces lard; J L Sigua, 2 boxes, tobacco; B Jenkinson, 35 packages tobacco; Johnson & Colvin, 25 packages tobacco; Jas Murphy, 25 packages tobacco; Carter & Bro, 20 packages tabacco; T C Jenkins, 39 packages tobacco; Northcit & Co, 20 packages furniture, tower, 12 packages furniture; R Dreiling & Co, 232 sacks corn; P Duff & Son, 3 barrels eggs; J H Loh & Co, 10 barrels eggs, 4 packages lard after; Thos Han & Bro, 100 bales spokes, 72 hubs; owner, 35 packages sundries.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

The following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.	
Nimick & Co, m.....	21	Isabella F'nace Co, o.	13
J. Rogers, m.....	1	Lewis, A. & Co, m...	1
J. W Porter & Co, m.	4	Graff, B. & Co., m...	1
W. J. Anderson, m..	2	Isabella F'nace Co, o.	20
Total.....			70

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.	
McKnight, P. & Co., o	4	Sheenb'r, B. & Co., o.	14
Reese, Graff & Co., o.	2	Pittsburgh Bolt Co, o	2
Jno. Moorhead, m.....	3	McKnight, D. & Co., o.	1
Isabella F'nace Co, o.	21	Rogers & B, m.....	1
Lewis, G. & F. P., m.	6	Graff, B. & Co., o....	6
Graff, B. & Co., m....	3	Isabella F'nace Co, o.	5
Total.....			70

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.	
Jno. Moorhead, m.....	2

Coal Received by A. V. R. R.

Cars.		Cars.	
N. Y. & C. G. C. Co, m	108	Sable Coal Co.....	26
Armstrong, D. & Co.	27		
Total.....			161

OFFICE OF THE

WATERS' CELEBRATED

PATENT FEED WATER HEATER

AND

Lime and Sediment Collector

FOR STEAM BOILERS,

WEST MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.

The public are hereby notified that the connection of M. W. Hazelton with said Company as its Agent ceased on the 21st day of March, 1874.

GEORGE H. STORRS & CO., No. 75 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, are now our only authorized Agents for the sale of, and all orders or communications relative to said Heater should be addressed either to them or to the Waters' Patent Heater Company, West Meriden, Connecticut.

J. WILCOX, President.

FLOUR.

Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In Store and to arrive. For Sale by

D. WALLACE.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Pittsburgh Commission House,

203 LIBERTY STREET.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

Receives and Sells Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Grain, Seeds, Lard, Bacon, Apples, Potatoes, Green and Dried Fruits, Farm and Garden Products.

Correspondence invited.

RIVER PACKETS.

FROM BELLAIR.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Huntingdon, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

EVERY TUESDAY, 6 P. M., on arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from Pittsburgh.

THE STEAMER

ANDES,

CHARLES MUHLEMAN.....Commander.
Will leave as above.

ZANESVILLE.

For Marietta and Zanesville.

EVERY TUESDAY—4 P. M.

THE FINE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER

CARRIE BROOKS,

HARVEY DARLINGT

CITY MATTERS.

The End Not Yet.

It is said that District Attorney Bayne, being dissatisfied with the manner in which Alderman McMasters disposed of the conspiracy cases, will shortly have a new information made against Ross and Grier before another Alderman, considering that the evidence against these two persons, at least, was overwhelming, and undoubtedly would have justified the holding of them for Court.

Constitutionality of the Penn Avenue Act.

Judge Mellon yesterday filed a bill in equity in the District Court, against the City of Pittsburgh, to restrain the paving of Grazier and other streets, under the Penn avenue act. He raises the question of the constitutionality of the Penn avenue act, assuming the power of the Commissions to be raised under it are prohibited by the twentieth section of the third article of the new Constitution. He also alleges that the city indebtedness has now reached the Constitutional limit of seven per cent. of the assessed valuation. The case will be argued at an early day.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

The case of Kreder vs. O'Neill & Rook is on trial before Judge Ewing; and that of McGee vs. McLaughlin is still pending before Judge White. There is no change in the trial list.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The jury is out in the case of Weir vs. The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company, previously reported.

Three cases of Kestner vs. The P. V. & C. R. R. Co. Action for damage were then taken up before Judge Stowe. Juries were sworn in the cases, and have gone to view the premises.

The case of Kirkpatrick & Logan for use vs. W. H. Koontz. An action to recover on an oil contract is still on trial before Judge Sterrett.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Thos. Darley, Barney Duffy and Francis Clark were convicted of the larceny of scrap iron.

Christian Stacy was convicted of false pretenses, on oath of Marriott Jenkins.

Smith Elkins was tried for the larceny of some pigeons. Jury out.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"The Long Strike" was repeated last night to a good audience. Messrs. Ringgold, Nichols and Mackay and Miss Julia Gaylord are the best of the Stoddart's support, their performance comparing favorably with that of New York stock actors. The chief interest centers in *Moneypenny*, which character is capitally sustained by the justly celebrated Stoddart. It is really one of the most unique and clever pieces of acting we have ever seen. The star is called before the curtain at the close of the third and fourth acts, and receives unmistakable proofs of his success. We must not omit to say, what we intimated yesterday, that the continued swearing of *Moneypenny* mars a character which otherwise would be faultless both in itself and its rendition.

Library Hall.

The Vokes brothers and sisters were complimented with a second large audience last evening, when they gave "Belles of the Kitchen" again. There is an indescribable something about all these young folk do which captivates every one—even those most inclined to carp. While all are excellent performers, much to Miss Rosina must be ascribed the greatest praises. As the merry, mischievous, irrepressible romp, she is really great. The piece was well received, and the merriment constant from the beginning to the end of the first presentation. The comedietta of "Trying It On," played by the Baltimore Theater company, was also well received.

To-night, another composition of the Vokes' standard, entitled "Wrong Side Out, or All Right Place," will be presented by the Vokes family.

Academy of Music.

The Royal Marionettes were presented before another big crowd, last night, and kept the people in a good humor throughout the entire performance. The mechanism and motion of the puppet Blonton gyrated on the tight rope Pat and his friend gave the Irish jig with becoming spirit, the comic mules Pete and Barney kicked their trainer, Mr. Punch, into all sorts of positions, and the other figures went through their peculiarities to the delight of a good effect. The fairy pantomime of "Little Red Riding Hood," is the most interesting of the many entertaining things about the clever, wonderful puppets. Clown and Pantaloon, Harlequin and Columbine are all here and gone as in every harlequinade, and make ever so much fun for the audience. The costumes are tasteful and beautiful, and the transformation scene magnificent. There will be two entertainments to-day, matinee and evening.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The crowd present at Trimble's Varieties Theater, last evening, was a large one. The Jackley family won thunders of applause by their surprising gymnastic feats, and the variety performers never received more hearty advantage. The full company, including the Jackley's, will appear at matinees this afternoon, and again this evening. To-morrow night an entire new bill will be presented.

Martin's New Varieties Theater.

The new theater bids fair to be highly successful, as the crowd in attendance upon the performance of last evening was almost, if not quite, as large as that of the opening night. The company is a very large one, embracing only first-class variety stars. The bill is a magnificent one, affording something to please and amuse all, and offend none. The first matinee will be given this afternoon, and the regular performance to-night.

The Orphans' Fair.

The fair at City Hall, the proceeds of which are for the benefit of the orphans, goes along swimmingly. The promenade of each evening is a favorite feature with the young folks.

INAUGURATION CONCERTS.

The Grand Organ of the Pittsburgh Female College.

We learn that the trustees and faculty of the Pittsburgh Female College are arranging to give a series of inaugural concerts in the chapel of the college. One will be given on Thursday evening, another on Friday evening, and the last on Tuesday evening of next week. The invitations will be limited each evening to the capacity of the chapel.

These concerts will give those who hold the invitations a rare opportunity to hear the new Grand Organ for the Conservatory of Music in connection with the college, recently purchased at heavy outlay. The programmes will embrace some of the choicest selections, both vocal and instrumental, and the organ will be tested by some of our most experienced players.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

The Annual Meeting—Action on the Death of President Phillips—Meeting Postponed.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company was to have been held yesterday, at the office, on Pike street.

The meeting was organized by electing Henry Wheelen, Esq., of Philadelphia chairman.

On motion of Mr. Henry Gregg, N. P. Sawyer, Esq., was chosen secretary.

Mr. Sawyer moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the stockholders on the death of Colonel Phillips, late President of the road.

Adopted, and Messrs. Joseph H. Morrison, Edward Gregg and N. Sawyer appointed as the committee.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Omnipotent Power to remove from the sphere of life and activity Col. William Phillips, be it

Resolved, That the stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad are deeply pained and grieved by the announcement of the death of Colonel Phillips, the President of the company.

Resolved, That in this dispensation, bowing and submitting to the will of One who cannot err, that we bear though sorrowful yet hearty testimony to the integrity, unblemished business talent, and energy of our deceased friend, and in common with the balance of the community sincerely express our heartfelt sorrow at his being taken away from among us.

Resolved, That the family of Col. Phillips, we have lost a friend whom to know was to love, and whom to be brought into contact with was to admire and esteem.

Resolved, That while lamenting one whose comprehensive mind emanated that which was useful, beneficial and necessary to society, we have an example left us which we can point to and follow with pride.

Resolved, That we tender to his grief-stricken relations our sympathy, in this their hour of distress.

On motion, the stockholders' meeting then adjourned to Friday, the 24th inst.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Placed on Record Yesterday.

The following deeds were placed on record in the county Recorder's office yesterday:

John Gilkey to Isaac Gilkey, March 23, 1874; four and one-fourth acres land in South Versailles township, $600.

Alex. English et al. to Jacob, March 31, 1874; 54 acres 62-80 perches land in McCandless township, $7,092 81.

Thomas Phillips to Patrick McGuire, April 7, 1874, lot in Kilbuck township, 40x30 feet on Fort Wayne Railroad, $961 12.

Andrew Kelly to Mary A. McAuley, April 2, 1874; 103 acres and 1 perches land in Pine township, $8,000.

C. H. Love to John Boyle, October 14, 1872; Mevay avenue, 25x109 feet land in South Fayette township, $31.

Joseph S. Morrison to Joseph McNaugher, October 2, 1872; six lots land in Allegheny city and Reserve township, $6,231.

Jas. McClurg to John H. McClurg, January 20, 1874; lot in Allegheny, Sturgeon street, 15 feet 4 inches by 120 feet, $2,500.

George Harlaugh to Conrad Schubert, November 13, 1872, 1 acre and 76 15-100 perches land in Stowe township, $500.

Conrad Schubert to Andrew P. Clever, April 11, 1874, lot above described, $500.

Joseph Patterson to John Montgomery, August 9, 1875, lot on Garden street, Thirty-second ward, Pittsburgh, 97x100 feet, with reservation of coal, $800.

John Wessert to Frederick Harlinar, April 9, 1874, one-sixth of an acre land in Shaler township, $114 59.

William H. Faulkner to J. F. Schafer, April 9, 1874, lot in Fifth ward, Allegheny, Sheffield street, 22x137 feet, $5,000.

Caroline Bloomer to James McGinnis, June 2, 1873, lot in Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, Murphy street, 97x100 feet, $7,193.

Martha Stewart to Henry Bockstoce, March 31, 1874, 5 acres and 125 perches land in Scott township, $2,000.

George Erdner to John M. Koch, May 27, 1872, 2 lots in Etna Borough, each 30x100 feet, on Butler road, $2,000.

Frank P. Weeks to William Murphy, April 4th, 1874, lot in Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, Railroad street, 12x120 feet $2,500.

Alex. J. McGregor to Wm. W. McGregor, March 31st, 1874, lot in Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, Eighteenth street, 20x99 feet, $4,000.

George Glass to W. H. Acklso, April 2d, 1874, 29 acres, 2 roods and 20 perches, land in Robinson township, $2,500.

Wm. H. Stewart to Chas. C. Newby, March 2d, 1874, lot in Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh, 5 acres, $8,000.

Daniel McCurk to John G. MacConnell, April 1st, 1872, two lots in Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, $1,050.

James J. Sexton to James Sexton, March 29th, 1874, lot in Sixth ward, Allegheny, Market street, 16 inches by 90 feet, $7,000.

Aloise Kwoozmile to Elizabeth Watson, April 3d, 1874; lot in Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, Tweaven avenue, 40x100 feet, $5,500.

Amos Laster to A. Goff, October 3d, 1873; lot in Kilbuck township, Center avenue, 30x100 feet, $275.

David B. Holladay to Robert Fearnley, March 26, 1874; lot in Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, Market street, 24x100 feet, $6,000.

Wm. H. Guy to Josiah W. Guy, December 10th, 1873; 17 acres and 50 perches land in Moon township, $100 36.

John R. Sutton to John V. Scott, September 20th, 1873; five acres and eleven perches land in Forward township, $1,105.

SOME roughs last evening threw stones through a window of a house on Carpenter alley, Allegheny, in which there was a wedding. The sash and lights were all broken.

OUR SOLDIERS.

GRAND ARMY REUNION.

Posts 3, 88, 117 and 151 Around the Camp Fires --- Fraternal Greetings --- Hard Tack and Coffee---A Pleasant Affair.

The reunion of the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Allegheny county, was held last evening at Lafayette Hall, and was altogether a memorable affair. The hall was comfortably filled, there being no less than five hundred of those who participated in the late war of the rebellion gathered together around the camp fires, to rehearse the stories of the bivouac and battle-field, and to recount pleasant reminiscences and the many dangers passed.

The assemblage came promptly to order at the word of command, whereupon the following officers were chosen:

Chairman—Col. Norman M. Smith.

Vice-Presidents—Crosby Gray, W. W. Tyson, Wm. F. Aull, W. D. Jones.

Secretaries—W. Howe, W. H. Graham, Curtis S. Haven, H. Dietrich and reporters of the press.

Wm. B. McVicker, O. D., Daniel Silvis, O. G.

After a few words of greeting from the Chairman, the Great Western Band played "Hail to the Chief," after which the audience listened attentively and frequently applauded.

THE ORATION BY COL. SOBRIS,

delivered as follows:

COMRADES:—No city in America, perhaps, affords more satisfactory evidences of the results of thrift, industry, enterprise or more splendid exhibitions of taste and wealth than those embraced within the corporate limits of Pittsburgh. The unceasing clank of the forge hammer, the constant whistle and clash of machinery and the dense, dark pillars of smoke that now hang over your city like huge dusky banners against the sky, are so many proofs of your industry, while the comfortable, luxurious, aye sumptuous homes that surround us, so tasteful and artistic in their completeness and detail, the beautiful churches that rear their graceful spires heavenward, and the many and handsome public buildings, all are elegant witnesses of the ease, culture and prosperity of your people. To supplement these with a hospitality that has no parallel among the cities of the land, and with the distinguished examples of patriotism and valor Pittsburgh gave to the war, and you have occasion for pride, my fellow soldiers, in being numbered among her citizens and for thankfulness in having your lot cast where the opportunities for manly usefulness are so manifold.

Over a century ago the small fit-fed, poorly clad, provincial army of Washington braving the snows and bitter frosts of the severe winter of 1778 toiling through the wilds from the then distant Loyal Hanna, at last planted the English standard on the abandoned and yet smouldering ruins of Fort Duquesne. And as the young and ardent soldier whose name and fame were soon to become a world's theme gazed upon the folds of Britians flag floating in the breeze that swelled up from the Ohio rippling at his feet, he could not by bold and eloquent champion of American rights, William Pitt, and grateful for his magnanimity and foresight, one of the deserted fort and its simple surroundings were called Pittsburgh. Through our long struggle with England when the great Commoner never lost a way to the witness of American liberty, imagined that Washington's humble band had laid the foundations of a monument that would perpetuate his name when those of stone or brass had crumbled to decay. Could William Pitt have looked upon the monuments erected to commemorate his genius and glory, none would have more exceeding satisfaction than his great mind and heart as these grand, enriching, ennobling, bread-winning industries, whose song is the music of the forge, and whose this busy hive, named in honor of him—Pittsburgh.

All the risk of making you vain, there is another limbit of the people of this smoky city to which I must make allusion. I refer to the conspicuous readiness with which they always turn out to honor soldiers. It is a pleasure to find a people who are not so immersed in business that they forget the amenities of life and who can always spare time, money and numerous cares to listen to the oft-told tales of the war.

Other towns and cities look with cold and sometimes insulting indifference upon the reunions of soldiers, or cynically ask of what good they are, but Pittsburgh with the ungrudging generosity which all true hospitality partakes always extends a warm and heartfelt welcome to the men who wore the blue, and all over the land to-day thousands, aye tens of thousands of soldiers are ready to bear willing and grateful testimony to the bountiful and graceful courtesy of your people. I would be an ingrate, if, in the name of soldiers I did not make public recognition of a fact that does much honor to the hearts and patriotism of your citizens.

I observe there are other addresses to be made here to-night, and I propose therefore to confine myself to a brief reference to one of the great battle's of the war in which many of Pittsburgh soldiers bore a distinguishit and gallant part.

Was it not Ben Johnson who wrote, "Whose part can mock man right then what warren on the plains of Marathon?" With a kindred thought may I not ask whose love for his country could not kindle into intenser glow upon Cemetery Hill—in the presence of Gettysburg's dead? As with reverence to the dead you bow in reverence to the divisions of slain, sleeping in serried columns around the brow of that hill, who will not call up a recollection roll in upon your freighted with the trembling fears and confiding hope and despair that filled those three dreadful days, when two hundred guns and a hundred and fifty thousand men answered shot for shot and shell for shell, while the earth trembled with the fury of the battle and reeling humanity's great problem—the freedom of man hid, trembled in the balance. Now the thoughts of ten years ago crowd and jostle each other as they throng in upon us—pronounced at the back of that inspired word. It needs but little coloring from fancy to picture the responding echoes that shook the plains about that peaceful town with their awful din or to pain. Freedom herself awaiting the event of the struggle; her footprints are everywhere around that hallowed spot there, for sometimes through the thick murk and fog of battle, flashed out that this sublime exhibition of rebel heroism was not attended with victory.

Music by the Great Western Band followed, together with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by Sobris, assisted by Messrs. Hall and B. Durant read an original poem entitled "Our Soldier's Dream," which was well received, and Mr. Louis Malchouse sang a song entitled "The Sword of Bunker Hill," and was followed by "Marching Through Georgia," by the band, the audience joining in the chorus.

PENNSYLVANIA'S WAR RECORD.

A little out of the order of exercises, General Daniel Leasure, of the One Hundredth Roundhead Regiment, was introduced and warmly received. The gentleman made a lengthy and interesting address upon the above subject which was attentively listened to, and recounted the many contributions of the Keystone State and his claim that none exceeded them was warmly seconded by the audience. The contributions were almost unanimous the first Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, the first Secretary of the next Curtin the great War Governor, General Negley and the host that followed. Pennsylvania furnished some of the first companies that responded to the call of the President. The Ringgold artillery and many other companies were among the first to reach Washington. These companies marched through Baltimore unmolested, and they had but thirty-four muskets and not a single cartridge! They had a flag, however, and with these upon their guns, and at half cock, they proved the stuff of which the people were made. Next day the Fifth Massachusetts regiment was assaulted and many of them butchered. In a few days thereafter Pennsylvania had assembled at York, and with guns and ammunition prepared to move to the capital. Those were the days of peril and gloom. They were most dangerous to those behind them imagining the battle-field to be lasting and bloody. There were twenty-six regiments, and three regiments for short service, nearly all of whom reenlisted.

The Grand Army.

BY RICHARD REALF.

TUNE—"*My Maryland.*"

I.

From eastern sea to western shore, Loyally!
And breasted like the knights of yore, Royally!
Roused by the rebel cannon roar,
Our columns thickened more and more.
With prayers behind and faith before,
Steadily!

II.

From hall and hut, from near and far, Readily!
We sprang unto the cry for war, Steadily!
Stung by the crime that we abhor,
And girded on our armor for
Deliverance of the Nation, or
Death—The Grand Army!

III.

Through sun and gloom, through field and flood, Gloriously!
We pressed our path in wounds and blood, Victoriously.
Graves grew beneath us where we trod—
By every vale, and mount, and wood,
They wait the reveille of God—
From the Grand Army.

IV.

Heaven rest our comrades in their graves, Lovingly!
Heaven beam upon our living braves, Approvingly.
And O, where'er our banner waves,
Freedom shall beckon unto slaves,
So long as God protects and saves,
The Grand Army!

On command of Col. Norris "Three Grand Army cheers" were given with a will for Captain Tyson, who always responded with a "boys in blue."

Captain Tyson responded with the Army yell in compliment to Col. Norris.

THE BANQUET.

Captain Tyson, master of ceremonies now announced that the festivities were over, and comrades at once marched to the supper room. Here it was found that the bill of fare had been prepared "strictly upon orders," but Lafayette Hall famous for its banquet scenes never before presented such as this. As had been announced by Captain Tyson, there was no red tape about the supper, in fact, they were to have "double rations to-night." Coffee in abundance, hard tack in the old-fashioned style, pork and beans, beans and pork—there was no end to, and there was no lack of, the good things in each case having been issued by previous exposure and poor living. One person died from each of the following diseases: Pneumonia, cancer of stomach, degeneration of spleen, and softening of brain, apoplexy, intermittent, brain fever, erysipelas, entero-peritonitis, hemorrage of lungs, and one was an infant two days old, and the list was complete. It will thus be seen that the majority of the cases were not amenable to any treatment.

THE DISPENSARY.

The increased efficiency and success of this department is especially worthy of note. There are six physicians in daily attendance, three in the morning and three in the afternoon, during the last year the number of prescriptions issued here has reached the sum of seventhousand three hundred. In addition to this the department has been made responsible for the issue of nearly three-thousand visits to the homes of indigent persons who were unable to attend the Dispensary. This makes a total issuance from the Dispensary of thirty-three thousand six hundred prescriptions during the year. The number may well be proud of this record. Accompanying this report were tables showing the classification of sickness, and a table containing accurate information respecting the operations of the Board.

A. Lowrie, M. D., Secretary.

A note was received from Judge McCandless regretting his inability to be present.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

An election was then held for eight trustees to fill the place of those whose term had expired. The following named gentleman were chosen: George Bingham, W. K. Ntunick, H. Aldship, Wm. A. Herron, Andrew Howard, B. F. Jones, Wm. A. Herron, Andrew Howard.

The trustees met for organization and elected the following officers for the ensuing year —viz: President, William Frew, Vice Presidents, George Bingham and J. K. Moorhead, Treasurer, D. W. Jackson, Secretary J. H. McClelland.

The meeting adjourned to partake of the elegant refreshments provided by the ladies who afterwards received a hearty vote of thanks.

ALLEGHENY REPUBLICAN CLUB.

Meeting Last Night—Amendments to the Constitution—New Business Transacted.

Last night there was a highly successful meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club held in the City Hall, Allegheny.

Mr. W. C. Smythe, the President, occupied the chair, and Mr. D. L. Crawford acted as secretary.

On motion of Mr. Tyler, the regular order of business was suspended for the purpose of considering the amendments, offered at previous meetings, to the Constitution. The first one acted on was the amendment striking out the section restricting membership of members to "under forty years."

This created a lively debate, which was participated in by a majority of the members present.

On a vote being taken the amendment limiting the age was stricken out—22 ayes to 7 nays.

Mr. Wyler, from the Executive Committee, and also from the Committee on Arrangements, reported that the preparations for the opening of the new club rooms over the Allegheny Savings bank had been completed. The public will be received on Tuesday next by the Committee on Arrangements—ladies from 2 P. M. until 6 and gentlemen from 7:30 until 11 P. M. Addresses will be made by Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, C. W. Robb, Esq., Hon. Edwin H. Stowe and others, the President of the club making the welcome speech. Refreshments in the way of ice cream, cakes, coffee, &c., are to be furnished.

The report was received. Mr. Wm. Heaggy suggested the propriety of the members of the club, meeting at the City Hall on the night of the opening and marching in body to the new rooms.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Arrangements.

A large number of new members were added to the club, after which the meeting adjourned.

The club will next meet in its new rooms, on Tuesday evening the 21st Inst., on the occasion of the opening ceremonies.

Coroner's Inquests.

Michel Branley dropped dead yesterday morning at the yards of the Fort Pitt Coal Company, in the Sixth ward. The deceased had just commenced work there a few hours before. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner McCallin, when a verdict was rendered of death from heart disease. The deceased leaves a wife and seven children, living at No. 25 Bank alley.

An inquest was also held on the body of the male infant found under the seats at the waiting room, Union depot. The body was dressed in a white dress and underclothes, and was apparently about three days old. The jury returned a verdict of death from unknown cause.

SIMON BULFORD, Esq., one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Allegheny, died at his residence, on Rebecca street, Fifth ward, that city, yesterday morning. The demise of the deceased was received with profound sorrow by the citizens of Allegheny.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

ANNUAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS.

An Interesting Reunion---Speeches, Reports, Etc.

There was a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen at the eighth annual meeting of contributors to the Homeopathic Hospital yesterday afternoon.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Major Wm. Frew, and was opened by the Rev. Dr. Noble, who read an appropriate passage of scripture and said in prayer.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President made some very interesting remarks on the rise and progress of the institution and the work it had accomplished. He referred to the fact that eighteen hundred sick and wounded men, women and children had been received and tenderly as well as skillfully treated. He spoke of the small mortality attending these ministrations, which compares favorably with any similar institution in the country. From the dispensary the amount of good accomplished was incalculable, showing an issuance of over thirty-three thousand prescriptions, these figures meant an immense amount of labor performed and all devolving on a few self-sacrificing men, not forgetting the noble women whose labor of love is known and appreciated by all and especially by those who have been tenderly cared for by them. What he want now is that this institution shall be placed on a permanent basis. One way of doing this is by annual contributions and already he has been made aware which we think will prove successful.

There should also be some effort made to extend the facilities of the institution, which is now taxed to its utmost. He hoped the people would come up generously to the assistance of this worthy institution.

SPEECH OF THE REV. DR. NOBLE.

At the conclusion of the remarks Major Frew called upon the Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble, who made a most timely address, which we regret cannot be presented in full. He said the object of this gathering was a plain and practical one. It was to devise means for the permanent support of an institution that was doing a great and good work, and which, under God's blessing, agement were needed, but money was required to sustain it in its work. He (Dr. Noble) thought that men would leave means to endow just such enterprises as this, that it might be as a benediction to them after they had gone to rest. Whether the practice was homeopatic or allopathic, so that the sufferer was relieved, it was right for the Needy." He rejoiced when Christianity blossomed forth and bore fruit, as is here manifest, other things being made to subserve it.

When it builds colleges, insane asylums and hospitals like this, it seems something like Christ with an appeal to all to sustain the institution as one eminently worthy.

The report of the Executive Committee was then presented by the chairman, Dr. J. C. Burgher, showing the institution to be in a most flourishing condition.

Mr. Geo. W. Backofen, the Treasurer, made his annual statement, by this it appeared that the total receipts were $10,784.19, and expenditures $9,066.35.

Dr. J. McClelland, Secretary of the Medical Board, offered the following:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.

Medical Staff—A. Lowrie, M. D., W. F. Edmundson, M. D., C. P. Step, M. D., C. T. Bingham, M. D.

Surgical Staff—J. C. Burgher, M. D., L. H. Willard, M. D., J. H. McClelland, M. D.

To the Board of Contributors:

GENTLEMEN—The annual report of the Medical Board for the year ending March 31st, 1871, is here respectfully submitted.

The Secretary has had occasion to refer to the necessity of a change of the by-laws so far as regards its specific object, and now offers an exhibit of last year's work more favorable than any previous one. It will be seen, however, that this ratio of increase will continue unless there shall be a corresponding increase of facilities.

This limitation does not of course apply to the treatment of cases applying at the dispensary, the operations of which, already rending great proportions, will be found fully extended. This department will be referred to more particularly hereafter.

PATIENTS CARED FOR.

There have been received into the Hospital wards and treated, three hundred and twenty-three patients during the year, making a total of eighteen hundred patients treated in the institution since its foundation.

The patients this year were divided into the different departments as follows: Medical, two hundred and nine; surgical, eighty-three; lying-in, thirty-one.

The number of patients maintained was within a fraction of twenty-three, and the average time each patient remained in the Hospital was twenty-five days. Two hundred and thirty-eight patients were natives of America, seventy-seven of Ireland, two of Germany, twenty-six English, and smaller numbers of various other nationalities. As is usual with institutions of this character there was a large proportion of men than women.

The sanitary and religious predilections of the inmates, two hundred and two were Protestant, one hundred and nineteen Catholic and two were Israelites. The usual distribution of the patients, more than one-third, were from Allegheny, and about one-fifth, or fifty-three were colored.

We refer to our charity list with pleasure, and in this connection, to the "Ladies Association" of the hospital, whose noble work relates especially to this department. It is worthy of mention that he was for a short time President of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and had arranged to purchase the line, but the negotiations fell through—not, however, from any fault on his part, as he was also one of a party who had arranged to purchase the Susquehanna Railroad (narrow gauge) road, but the parties controlling the road refused to consummate the arrangement.

Colonel Phillips had great executive ability, and in his railroad enterprise labored zealously and incessantly. He was one of the builders of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company, and had arranged to purchase the line, but the negotiations fell through—not, however, from any fault on his part, as he was also one of a party who had arranged to purchase the Susquehanna